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Daily Report

East Asia

FBIS-EAS-94-212

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2 November 1994

NOTICE TO READERS: Effective 1 October, the processing indicators appearing in brackets at the start of each item in this publication will be changed. All new indicators will begin with "FBIS" to make the material more easily identifiable. Some will also indicate whether the item has been translated from the vernacular or transcribed from English.

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Japan

Murayama, Clinton To Discuss DPRK, Trade Talks

OW0211010494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0026 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Nov. 1 KYODO—Japanese Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and U.S. President Bill Clinton will discuss a number of bilateral and regional issues, including North Korea's nuclear program, when they meet in Indonesia later this month, Japan's ambassador to Washington said Tuesday [2 November].

Ambassador Takakazu Kuriyama told reporters that two other likely topics on the agenda include the future status of the bilateral "framework" trade talks and global cooperation between the two countries.

Murayama and Clinton are scheduled to hold bilateral talks during their stay in Indonesia for the Nov. 15 informal summit meeting of the Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Kuriyama said discussions between Murayama and Clinton on the North Korean nuclear issue are likely to center on the role Japan will play along with South Korea and the United States in the matter.

The U.S. promised under an agreement signed with Pyongyang last month to supply an advanced nuclear reactor system to North Korea in return for a North Korean pledge to dismantle its own nuclear program.

Japan has indicated its willingness to provide part of the 4 billion dollar estimated cost for the light-water reactor project.

As for the trade issue, in the bilateral talks under the 1993 "framework" accord, Japanese and U.S. officials remain locked in dispute over increasing foreign access to Japan's autos and auto parts markets.

Japan and the U.S. concluded several trade agreements under the framework process early last month, but the car talks collapsed and the two sides have not yet agreed when they will be resumed.

'Objective Criteria' Impeding Glass Talks

OW0211000194 Tokyo KYODO in English 2301 GMT
1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, 1 Nov KYODO—U.S. Trade Representative Mickey Kantor said Tuesday [1 October] the United States will continue talks with Japan "for a limited period of time" on increasing foreign access to the Japanese flat-glass market.

Kantor said in a statement that progress has been made toward resolving both technical and substantive issues in the negotiations that were suspended after the two countries failed to reach agreement by the Oct. 31 deadline.

"Only a few technical and substantive issues remain outstanding," Kantor said.

According to Japanese government sources, a major sticking point in the negotiations centered on issues concerning "objective criteria" to measure the openness of the Japanese flat-glass market.

Kantor said the U.S. glass industry has encouraged the U.S. Government to continue the negotiations but gave no indication when the talks will resume.

Guardian Industries Corp., a major U.S. flat-glass maker, endorsed the U.S. stance in the negotiations and urged the trade representative to initiate a "Section 301" investigation of Japan's glass market if no agreement is reached in the next few weeks.

"To effectively open the Japanese market, an agreement must include clear conditions for successful implementation and monitoring of progress," said Ralph Gerson, president and chief executive officer of Guardian International Corp.

Japanese and U.S. negotiators called off their discussions in Tokyo on Tuesday morning, still unable to overcome their differences after holding talks for one week.

The talks center on a U.S. complaint that the Japanese glass manufacturers maintain an exclusive distribution system that effectively shuts foreign producers out of the Japanese market.

Japan's 4.5 billion dollar flat-glass market is dominated by three domestic makers, which have formed exclusive sales contracts with most of Japan's 400 wholesalers.

U.S. flat-glass manufacturers account for less than one percent of the Japanese market, Guardian says.

EU To Demand Equal Status With U.S. at Talks

OW0111132194 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in
Japanese 28 Oct 94 Evening Edition p 3

[By Toru Igarashi]

[FBIS Translated Text] Brussels, 27 Oct—The regular ministerial meeting between Japan and the European Union (EU) is scheduled to be held in Tokyo from 19 November. A European Commission source pointed out on 27 October that Japan's current accounts surplus against the EU is still substantial. He revealed that EU will strongly demand at the conference that this surplus be reduced to around 2 percent of Japan's gross domestic product (GDP) by 1996.

The same source also reiterated that EU is becoming increasingly concerned about the Japanese bias in favor of the United States in trade. He said that EU will ask for guarantees that the agreements reached at the Japan-U.S. economic framework talks in early October will also apply equally to the EU.

Japan's current accounts surplus against EU went down to 1.2 percent of the GDP in 1990. However, due to the subsequent domestic economic recession, this surplus began to increase once more. In 1993, surplus was 3.1 percent of the GDP, representing a decrease of 0.1 percentage point compared to the previous year. However, EU believes that as the Japanese economy recovers, it would be fully possible to reduce this to around 2 percent of the GDP.

On the other hand, with regard to guarantees in connection with preferential treatment for the United States, this source indicated that EU will demand that: 1) Japan make an official declaration saying under the principle of most-favored-nation treatment, agreements between Japan and the United States will apply equally to third countries; and 2) EU be allowed to participate in monitoring activities that Japan and the United States will undertake to verify implementation of the agreements made at the framework talks.

This source also stressed that EU's approach to Japan is different from that of the United States, which goes into negotiations threatening to impose sanctions, in that EU's position is based on mutual understanding. He termed the upcoming ministerial meeting to be "a test of whether our approach is correct," in an effort to influence the Japanese response.

Further on EU Agenda

*OW0211052394 Tokyo KYODO in English 0424 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The European Union (EU) wants to join a plan set by Japan and the United States to monitor foreign access to Japan's markets, an EU spokesman said Wednesday [2 November].

Europe is hoping for an invitation from Japan to join the access-monitoring mechanism agreed to in Japan-U.S. "framework" trade talks, said Gerard Legris, counselor in Tokyo for the Delegation for the Commission of the European Communities.

EU Commissioner Leon Brittan will likely make a formal request for admission to the bilateral system at a Nov. 19 Japan-EU cabinet-level meeting in Tokyo, Legris told a news conference. He said Brittan will meet separately with Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama and Trade Minister Ryutaro Hashimoto outside the group meeting.

The meeting will cover a broad range of topics, including details of the Oct. 1 partial accord in the framework talks, Japan's efforts to cut its trade surplus and deregulate, and the World Trade Organization to be launched next year. The union has given Tokyo a list of deregulatory steps it wants Japan to take, such as liberalizing its financial services.

Further Reaction to Surging Yen Cited

Mieno Closely Watching

*OW021104194 Tokyo KYODO in English 1008 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Osaka, Nov. 2 KYODO—Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno said Wednesday [2 November] he is keeping his eyes open for exchange rate movements.

"So far I have taken an exchange rate of about 100 yen to the dollar to be neutral, but the market became unstable again and the situation is such that (I) need to keep (my) eyes open," the central bank chief told business leaders in Kyoto. Mieno said he will take appropriate measures while keeping close contact with monetary authorities in other major industrial nations.

BOJ Ready To Take Action

*OW0211035594 Tokyo KYODO in English 0228 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—A Bank of Japan (BOJ) source said Wednesday [2 November] that the plunge of the dollar will stop, as currency dealers reported the central bank was propping up the U.S. currency after its postwar low Tokyo opening on the day.

The source said the BOJ will respond with full vigor to speculative moves in the foreign exchange market and that further swift rises by the Japanese currency against the dollar are unthinkable.

The central bank is ready to act in overseas markets Thursday if the dollar continues to fall against the dollar, even though Japan's markets will be closed for a national holiday, the source said.

Market sources said the central bank appeared to be intervening from the Tokyo opening to buy dollars and sell yen, and market sources in Sydney reported similar BOJ interventions there before the Tokyo opening.

The dollar opened in Tokyo at 96.51 yen, its lowest postwar rate in Tokyo trading, but had edged back up to 96.58 yen as of 10:30 a.m. with the central bank's apparent help.

Overnight, the dollar was quoted in late New York trading at 96.55-65 yen, its lowest finish ever for a major market, after touching 96.46 yen during the session, just 0.06 yen above its global postwar low. The late London quote of 96.75-85 yen was a record low finish for that market.

Behind the dollar's latest drop, traders globally cited a sharp drop on Wall Street and climbing U.S. bond yields after a report from U.S. purchasing managers stoked inflation fears.

Finance Minister Comments

*OW0211104794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0945 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Finance Minister Masayoshi Takemura on Wednesday [2 November] voiced concern over possible adverse effects of the yen's rapid rise on Japan's moderate economic recovery.

Takemura said at a press conference, "I'm worried that a stronger yen may affect our economy which is headed for recovery with optimism spreading on a broad front."

The dollar ended the day in Tokyo at a new global closing low of 96.40 yen after momentarily hitting a record low of 96.35 yen following its overnight tumble in New York.

The yen's quick appreciation may weigh on corporate earnings by slashing exporters' profits, Takemura said, while noting it may also have effects on imports.

Takemura stressed the need to stabilize foreign exchange rates, which he said should reflect the economic fundamentals of each nation.

Asked about additional steps to boost the economy, Takemura said economic stimulus measures taken so far have not necessarily been enough, judging from the economic trend since the summer.

He said, however, the government will continue making further efforts to implement the comprehensive pump-priming package agreed on so far as well as to carry out the fiscal 1994 budget.

Vice MITI Minister Voices 'Concern'

*OW0211083294 Tokyo KYODO in English 0557 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—A senior Japanese Trade Ministry official Wednesday [2 November] voiced strong concern about the yen's unabated surge against the dollar.

"The yen's latest upswing deviated too much from (Japanese) economic fundamentals," Hideaki Kumano, vice minister for international trade and industry, told a news conference.

Kumano said the yen's appreciation against the U.S. currency is "excessive" in view of the recent shrinkage in the yen-based Japanese trade surplus. The latest spurts in the rise of the yen must be traced to the U.S. economic situation, including a fear of inflationary pressure, Kumano said. He made the comments after the yen hit a local postwar record high against the dollar in Tokyo on Wednesday afternoon.

Kumano said his ministry will closely monitor developments in foreign exchange markets, but he rejected the

idea of the government artificially intervening in the markets to prop up the dollar.

Kumano was referring to a proposal by some members of the business community that the government should take steps to curb exports.

"I hope exchange rates will move to where they should be, as a result of free economic activity," he said.

As a means of holding back the rise in the yen, Kumano stressed the need for Japan to expand imports by stimulating domestic demand.

The dollar opened Wednesday's Tokyo trading at 96.51 yen, eclipsing the previous local record low of 96.55 yen on Oct. 21.

In the afternoon, the U.S. currency briefly sank further to 96.47 yen.

Nikkeiren Chief's Remarks Noted

*OW0211055494 Tokyo KYODO in English 0456 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The yen's continued surge against the U.S. dollar could damage Japan's key industries, the head of the Japan Federation of Employers Associations (Nikkeiren) said Wednesday [2 November].

Takeshi Nagano, president of the business leaders' group, was reacting to the yen's hitting a record Tokyo-market high of 96.49 to the U.S. dollar in interbank trading Wednesday morning.

Speaking at a press conference, Nagano said, however, he cannot agree to a suggestion made by some business leaders that Japan should restrict its exports in order to halt the yen's further rise.

Tokyo To Keep Out of Enola Gay Controversy

*OW0211050094 Tokyo KYODO in English 0145 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Washington, Nov. 1 KYODO—Japan has no intention of stepping into the controversy surrounding a planned exhibition at the Smithsonian Institution on the 50th anniversary of the U.S. atomic bombing of Hiroshima, Japan's ambassador in Washington said Tuesday [2 November].

Ambassador Takakazu Kuriyama said the exhibition, due to open next May at the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum in Washington, should provide an opportunity for the American people to understand the horror of nuclear warfare and that nuclear weapons should never be used again.

"These are two messages we feel very strongly about," Kuriyama told reporters.

However, he emphasized that the Japanese Embassy will not make specific suggestions on how those messages

should be reflected, saying "There is no reason for the embassy to make demands with respect to the contents of the exhibition."

The exhibition's centerpiece will be part of the fuselage of Enola Gay, the B-29 bomber which dropped the atomic bomb on Hiroshima on Aug. 6, 1945. The United States dropped a second atomic bomb on Nagasaki three days after Hiroshima, and Japan surrendered six days later.

The Smithsonian also plans to display atomic bomb-related photos, artifacts, and writings on the overall theme of "The Last Act: The Atomic Bomb and the End of World War II."

The Smithsonian's original design for the exhibition, unveiled in January, triggered a storm of protest from U.S. veterans' groups who claimed that it was overly sympathetic to the bomb victims and did not adequately address Japanese war atrocities.

The U.S. Senate adopted a resolution in September, calling the Smithsonian's plan "offensive to many World War II veterans."

Bowing to domestic political pressure, the Smithsonian has since modified its exhibition design, adding "an American perspective" to the display and taking out photos and artifacts deemed too evocative of emotional feelings.

Okinawa Plans Team To Look Into SOFA Problems

*OW2910124394 Naha RYUKYU SHIMPO in Japanese
28 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1*

[FBIS Translated Text] The Okinawa Prefectural Government will soon create under its Bases Issues Office a team to study issues related to the "Status-of-Forces Agreement" [SOFA] pursuant to Article 6 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The SOFA is the legal basis for U.S. military bases being stationed in Okinawa.

The study is aimed at finding ways of minimizing U.S. bases-related incidents and accidents, and also to alleviate the condition of so many facilities being located on Okinawa.

As far as revising the SOFA is concerned, the Tokushima Prefectural Assembly passed a resolution calling for an immediate ban on U.S. military aircraft low-altitude flight training and calling for a "revision of the SOFA" to make that possible. When the assembly passed the resolution, it drew public attention.

However, this will be the first time in Japan that a local administration will demand a revision of a treaty from head on. This is likely to draw public attention again since it concerns the question of whether the will of a local government can influence an international treaty or agreement.

On 15 October, the prefectural assembly's U.S. Military Bases Issues Special Committee (Chairman Tsunemasa Shimoji) pointed out unreasonable provisions in the SOFA, such as those exempting U.S. Forces personnel from penalties even when they are responsible for causing incidents or accidents. The assembly's growing suprapartisan mood is to demand revision of the agreement.

For instance, recently, the U.S. Armed Forces refused the prefectural government's request to conduct on-site inspections of ammunition depots at Henoko and Kadena—the two suspect areas of "secret nuclear deals." Their refusal is justified by "the management right over provided facilities" system persuant to Article 3 of SOFA.

Asamitsu Takayama, prefectural government policy adjustment officer, said: "We must call for revision of the SOFA so that, for instance, when an accident involves a U.S. military aircraft, all the aircraft of the same type may be banned from flying until the cause of the accident is determined. We no longer live in a time where we have to sacrifice ourselves for SOFA."

The Governor's Executive Office, which is in charge of military bases issues, will study the contents of SOFA provisions vis-a-vis possibilities of their being the cause for so much base-related damage at present. The office will also compare the U.S.-Japan SOFA with similar SOFAs between the United States and various NATO members to determine the differences.

The office will point out the problems of bases being too close to residential areas and of flight training areas inconveniencing commercial air routes, as well as the problem of how base locations impede local area development plans. The office will also see if the agreement cannot be revised from the perspective of environmental protection and nature preservation.

It is not certain yet when the study team will become operational, but Shigeru Akamine, deputy director of the Governor's Executive Office, said, "Soon." He added: "If, as a result of analysis of the agreement, we arrive at a conclusion that SOFA is unilateral, we will demand it be revised."

Since the prefectural assembly's Military Bases Issues Special Committee has agreed to hold a suprapartisan study session on the same question, it can be said that the question on the SOFA's rationale is looming.

Schmidt: UNSC Seats Not for Germany, Japan

*OW2910125494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1216 GMT
29 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—Visiting former German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said Saturday [29 October] that efforts by Japan and Germany to obtain permanent membership of the UN Security Council will not bear fruit. Schmidt told

reporters it is unwise for the two countries to push for permanent seats in the key United Nations council because the goal is not to be achieved. He pointed out that the chances are slim that Japan or Germany will gain the required two-thirds support of all the UN member countries for their ambitions.

Schmidt was chancellor of West Germany from 1974 to 1982 in the government of the Social Democrat Party. He has been active as an advisor and commentator on political and economic issues since he retired from politics in 1986.

Kono Holds Talks With PRC Vice President

OW3110142494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1405 GMT
31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—Chinese Vice President Rong Yiren on Monday praised the Japanese Government for placing importance on its relations with China, Foreign Ministry officials said.

Rong made the comment when Foreign Minister Yohei Kono outlined the support of the government of Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama for China's open reform policy and stressed the importance of its ties with China based on the spirit of the 1972 joint statement, the officials said.

Rong told Kono during a 20-minute meeting followed by a two-hour dinner that relations between Japan and China have been developing smoothly and that the two countries should continue to develop ties, the officials said.

Rong is the first high-ranking Chinese official to visit Japan since Beijing strongly protested over Taiwanese deputy premier Hsu Li-te's participation in the Hiroshima Asian Games. He pointed out that the two countries could further cultivate areas such as political, economical, cultural and scientific spheres in bilateral relations.

The Chinese vice president did not refer to increasing contacts between Japan and Taiwanese officials, according to the officials.

China strongly protested at the Taiwanese deputy premier's participation in the Asian Games, saying it violates the 1972 Japan-China joint statement.

Japan severed official ties with Taipei in 1972 to establish ties with Beijing and has limited its contacts with Taiwan to nongovernmental activities in such fields as economics and tourism.

Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told Kono in New York late last month that China will not boycott the Asiad but that he is concerned Hsu's visit will have a negative impact on relations between Tokyo and Beijing.

Beijing also criticized a recent meeting between trade minister Ryutaro Hashimoto and his Taiwanese counterpart Chiang Ping-kun in Osaka during a meeting of the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum.

Also during Monday's meeting, Kono and Rong agreed that cooperation between Japan and China is beneficial not only for the two countries but for Asian-Pacific countries, the officials said.

Kono did not make calls on China to stop conducting nuclear tests, or about Japan's implementation of yen loans to China, according to the officials.

U.S. Arms Sales to China Unlikely To Succeed

OW3110060994 Tokyo AERA in Japanese 31 Oct 94 p 19

[Article by AERA editorial board member Shunji Taoka: "Selfish National Interest" of the United States Seeking To Expand Arms Market"]

[Text] "The greatest concern of the U.S. defense authorities is how to prevent mass unemployment in the arms industry. Long-term military exchanges between the United States and China should be looked at from this point of view."

Experts on Chinese intelligence at Japan's Defense Agency are cynical about U.S. Defense Secretary William Perry's visit to China from 16 to 19 October.

Only two years ago, the United States was actively engaged in arms sales to Taiwan, including 150 F-16 fighters and eight O.H. Perry class frigates (4,100 tons). The U.S. Government was espousing the "Chinese armament expansion view," and stressed this threat at that time. Spreading the view that China was building up its armaments was to the advantage of the U.S. Government, at home as well as abroad, in justifying its weapons exports to Taiwan because it had promised in the U.S.-China joint communique of August 1982: "The performance and number of weapons sold to Taiwan will not exceed the current level, and they will be gradually reduced."

"View of Chinese Armament Expansion" Withdrawn

However, in late October last year when the business negotiations for weapons which Taiwan was likely to buy were almost concluded, the Pentagon sent Charles Freeman, assistant secretary of defense, to Beijing. His visit marked the first time a U.S. defense authority had made contact with China's military leaders since the Tiananmen Square incident of 1989.

Right after Freeman's visit, the U.S. Government changed its attitude, and started claiming to Japan's Foreign Ministry and others, "the view that China is expanding its armament is wrong." Undersecretary of Defense Frank Wisner went to Beijing this March, which led to Perry's visit to China in October.

Suffering from an accumulated deficit of \$4.5 trillion, the U.S. Government has been reducing its defense spending. Its defense budget has shrunk to \$263.8 billion this year from \$303.5 billion in 1991. Especially, orders

for armaments were cut, with the amount being less than half of the level of five years ago if inflation is taken into account.

While the U.S. defense industry had nearly 5 million workers in the late 1980's, the Labor Department estimates 2 million of these workers will lose their jobs by 1997. The dilemma: reducing military spending to rebuild government finances creates unemployment. In the belief that arms exports are a shortcut to avoiding this quandary, the United States is desperate to sell its weapons. The United States accounted for 72.6 percent of arms exports to the Third World last year.

China Wants Arms But Short of Funds

An announcement was made that Perry and Chinese President Jiang

Zemin agreed to promote regular exchanges between the U.S. and Chinese military, and to cooperate in converting defense industry to commercial production, but the announcement did not touch on arms exports nor transfer of military technology.

However, because Grumman had cooperated in developing China's F-8II fighter—technical cooperation for aviation electronic equipment, torpedoes, and heavy caliber guns—before the Tiananmen Square incident of 1989, Japan's defense authorities think this kind of cooperation between the United States and China will be reestablished in the future.

While China's air force has 5,000 old-type aircraft which are to be retired, it purchased only 26 Su-27s from Russia during 1992-93 for replacement. Because most of the navy's newly-built naval vessels—similar to those made in the Soviet Union in the 1960's—are out of date, it is certain that China wants to obtain U.S. arms and technology.

But the problem is that China does not have funds to acquire them. The finances of the Chinese Government, which relies on money paid to the state by its provinces, has been successively in the red since 1986 as the local regions became more independent. For the fiscal 1994 budget, a large deficit of 129.2 billion yuan, which corresponds to 27 percent of revenues, is projected. Also, last year's trade deficit was big at \$12.2 billion. This year, China has exercised strict import control and there may be little surplus.

China has succeeded in getting information or drawing other countries politically closer to it by showing signs that it is interested in buying weapons while it has no funds. China's published defense spending 52 billion yuan (approximately 620 billion yen) is more than 13 percent of Japan's. While this figure is about half of Taiwan's or Korea's defense spending, and less than the budget of Yamagata Prefecture, the Western nations have again and again been delighted prematurely in hopes that China will buy all sorts of arms, perhaps because of its image as a major power.

After selling as many weapons as possible to Taiwan by spreading the view that China is expanding its armament, the United States has made a sudden change and is now approaching China. While this plan seems clever, nevertheless there is a difference in terms of experience between a young country with a history of only 218 years and China which has lasted for more than 2,200 years since the Shi Huangdi of the Qin dynasty.

Finding a market for arms sales—if this is the real aim of the United States' military exchanges with China—is not likely to succeed.

Tokyo To Loan 600-700 Billion Yen to China

OW0211094294 Tokyo TOKYO SHIMBUN in Japanese 30 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 1

[FBIS Translated Text] Despite China's two nuclear underground tests, the Japanese Government decided on 29 October to inform China, through diplomatic channels by yearend, of the amount of funds to be provided under the fourth yen-based loan program beginning in 1996. The government has already notified China of its decision. Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama will officially inform top Chinese Government officials about the loan amount during his visit to China early next year.

In making its decision, the government has attached greater importance to the significance of Japan-PRC friendly relations over the "four principles on Japan's official development assistance (ODA)," which urge the government to pay attention to developing countries' programs for mass destruction arms.

A governmental fact-finding team is currently visiting China to discuss with the Chinese Government on the amount of, and projects to be conducted under, the fourth yen loan package. About 600-700 billion yen is likely to be provided over three years beginning in 1996.

It is certain that the four ODA principles will become hollow due to the government's decision to provide funds under the fourth yen loan program despite China's nuclear tests. The government will be criticized at home and abroad for such a decision.

At present, the third yen loan program to China, (a 810 billion yen package covering 1990-95), is being implemented.

Japan and China have already begun discussing the fourth yen loan program beginning in 1996. China has urged Japan to provide 1.5 trillion yen so that it can carry out about 70 projects from 1996 to 2000.

Japan intends to shorten the loan period to three years, and cut the amount as well to about 600-700 billion yen.

Editorial on Loan to China

OW0111134394 Tokyo SANKEI SHIMBUN in Japanese 29 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[Editorial: "Yen Loans to China Reach a Turning Point"]

[FBIS Translated Text] Negotiations are going on between Japan and China on the fourth yen loan covering the period from 1996. China is asking for 1.5 trillion yen (around \$15 billion at the current exchange rate), an amount nearly two times that of the third yen loan lasting for six years from 1990. This will surpass even the \$13 billion Japan paid during the Gulf war. Although the loan will not be a giveaway, is it appropriate to continue such an enormous financial assistance program? It is time to reconsider the various factors involved.

The first point is: Such loan bears on the credibility and effectiveness of Japanese foreign policy. The four principles set down in 1992 for offering official development assistance (ODA) include: "paying full attention to trends in military spending, weapons of mass destruction, the development and manufacture of missiles, and arms exports." Another principle is that it is necessary to look at the "situation concerning the promotion of democratization, and safeguard of basic human rights and freedoms."

If these principles are implemented strictly, China would not be qualified as an aid recipient. For one thing, the PRC's military spending has been growing by more than 10 percent each year since 1988, reaching nearly 20 percent recently. For another, it has conducted nuclear tests repeatedly, while other nuclear powers have practiced self-restraint. It has engaged in a total of 41 nuclear tests, the most recent ones being those on 10 June and 7 October this year.

Many countries, particularly those around the South China Sea, feel the Chinese military threat. The free countries' concern about the suppression of human rights and oppression of minority nationalities in China remains strong.

In his speech in the United Nations in September, Foreign Minister Yohei Kono also reiterated the four principles of ODA, because this is in support of Japan's proposal for a treaty on total ban of nuclear tests and for ensuring the transparency of the transfer of conventional weapons. ODA is Japan's trump card precisely because it is the world's number one aid donor. If aid to China remains to be what it has always been, Japan cannot also hope to use ODA as an effective deterrent against arms expansion in other developing countries dependent on Japanese aid.

Second, China's economic development is remarkable in its own right. China achieved an economic growth rate of 13 percent in 1992 and 1993. There are projections that by the early 21st century, China's GNP will surpass even that of the United States, not to say Japan and Germany. It is high time for China to exert self-help efforts.

Third, Japan-China relations have changed considerably. China used to be very touchy about the fact that trade volume between Japan and Taiwan surpassed that between Japan and China. Since last year, there has been

a decisive reversal. Trade with Taiwan was \$30 billion, compared to \$37.8 billion with China. Since Japan-China economic relations have become this close, the important thing to do now is to go back to the starting point of the 1972 Japan-PRC Joint Communique, reconfirm mutual noninterference in purely internal affairs, and aim at a bilateral relationship of moderation.

Editorial Questions Rapid Investment in China

952A0086A Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 24 Oct 94 p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Numerous cities in the coastal district of China now are covered with construction sites everywhere. "Isn't the speed of economic construction too fast, to say the least?" It is not strange for a person concerned who toured the sites to have such an impression. The central government has embarked on curbing the overheated economy, but the current situation is that it has not permeated to the end.

The expansion of foreign capital has a big responsibility in the overheated economy. The contract amount for direct investment which China concluded with foreign capital was about \$58 billion in 1992. It reached an unprecedented scale of about \$111 billion in 1993. These investments have been moving to implementation recently one after the other.

Since the beginning of this year, the new contracts with foreign capital, as might be expected, seem to be falling considerably in both number of cases and amount of money. Speaking just of Japan, however, the number of cases for January to June has more or less leveled off and in monetary amount exceeds by nearly 60 percent the same period for the previous year. It can be said that Japan's expansion into China is continuing at a level as high as ever.

It is the "Shanghai-Pudong Economic Development Zone" where various countries, including Japan, have been casting their most feverish looks. It is only four years since the beginning of construction, but already 20 billion yuan (one yuan equals about 13 yen) have been injected for infrastructure investment such as bridges and roads and it is said that the investment will reach 100 billion yuan by 1997. It is amazing, since the economic growth rate of the development zone for the first half of this year is nearly 30 percent higher than the same period of the previous year.

In the Lujiazui financial and trade zone, which will be the center of it, a recently completed television tower that is tops in the Far East boasts an imposing appearance, and a total of nearly 70 high-rise office buildings are being hastily constructed. Central leaders also have visited Shanghai in succession and are aggressively pushing development zone construction. The view even has begun to appear in Hong Kong magazines that "Hong Kong functions are moving to Shanghai, and it will probably surpass Hong Kong one of these days."

However, serious problems are being created in the aspects of traffic, land, and buildings and energy along with the progress of development.

Traffic conditions in the center of Shanghai have further worsened compared to several years ago. There is congestion at rush hour and cars cannot move. They are hastening construction of subways and loop expressways, but it is doubtful that they will catch up to the speed of economic development.

The price of land and buildings is also skyrocketing. A person concerned with the development zone explains that "finance and trade rather than factory construction will be the center of the Pudong Development Zone. Some tall office buildings are inevitable," but the foreign capital that is coming in must be prepared for a considerable cost burden.

There is also anxiety about electric power. In summer this year, there were many power failures and citizens had to get by without coolers. The inventory of coal which will be the fuel for thermoelectric power also has nearly hit bottom and panicked city officers have expressly gone to production areas with their heads bowed.

The development rush is not just in Shanghai. Unwilling to yield to Shanghai, many cities along the Changjiang, such as Suzhou, Wuxi, and Nanjing, are also putting effort into construction of industrial parks. Just in this stretch of the map, a rough count shows that there are more than 10 development zones crowding each other.

In Suzhou, which is known for Hanshan Temple and canal tour sightseeing spots, large industrial parks are being created east and west of the town area. That is thought to be the cause of the severe pollution of the canals. Tourists who are shown canals like sewer ditches find it intolerable.

China began economic modernization at the end of the 1970's. Less than 20 years have passed. The desire to seek high growth by borrowing the power of foreign capital is understood, but if it continues this way it will inevitably become rather warped economic development. Isn't it healthy economic development that China is seeking now?

The Chinese Government embarked on curbing the overheated economy in the middle of last year. However, the methods of tightening it, different from previous cases, have been indirect methods such as interest and public finance. In other words, they are depending on macro control. For this reason, no results have been shown at all. Nevertheless, during this year, a certain drop was seen in fixed asset investments and the money supply, but super-inflation in basic retail prices, far from subsiding, is continuing to exceed 20 percent compared to the same month of the previous year.

In China, the words "a strong dragon cannot hold down the local snake" have become a popular phrase. It means

that even the strong dragon (central government) can not suppress the local snake (local government and business).

It has been reported that the Chinese Government soon will hold a national conference concerning foreign capital policy. At the conference, they will probably summarize the large amount of expansion into China by foreign capital during the past few years and study how foreign capital policy will be positioned in future economic reform.

At any rate, the rise in the relative weight of foreign capital in investment and exports has been too sudden, and confusion is also seen in policy.

For example, it has begun to be said that the sudden canceling of added value tax refunds which had been promised for foreign capital business has become a big problem. It is a problem if they think that they will take what they can take.

On this occasion, they should establish foreign capital policy that is reasonable, adjustable, and will endure for a long time. Detailed work is demanded in the establishment of industrial policy for each sector and how foreign capital is related in that.

China is now on the way to development and there are many fields where Japan can cooperate in the investment aspect. However, the root of calamity undoubtedly will be left in the future if they expand too impatiently because there are many fervent demands by China and competitiveness has disappeared with the high yen.

Expansion into China by Japanese business previously had been called too cautious. That probably is correct compared to the overseas Chinese merchant capital which has the characteristic of short-term recovery of investment capital. However, Japan should do it completely the Japanese way. They should conduct adequate advance surveys and once they have decided, carry it out responsibly.

Article Warns Policies Leading to Isolation

OW0111123994 Tokyo BUNGEI SHUNJU in Japanese Nov 94 pp 186-193

[Article by Kyoto University Professor Nobuo Noda: "Left Out of the New World Order"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The problem of Taiwan President Li Teng-hui's visit to Japan arose when the OCA (Asian Olympic Committee; chairman, Sheik Ahmad) invited him to the Asian Games, which were going to be held in Hiroshima. Both Taiwan and the People's Republic of China took firm stands and, while Japan simply watched from the sidelines, the issue was temporarily resolved when the OCA withdrew the invitation. The Japanese Government must have been relieved for the moment. Needless to say, however, the issue has not been fundamentally solved. Rather, the circumstances

surrounding this incident resulted in the revelation to the world that the Murayama Government lacked the ability to manage international issues.

This is not only a bilateral issue between Japan and Taiwan, Japan and China, and Taiwan and China—nor is it about Northeast Asia—the true nature of the issue is one that seriously concerns the re-organization of the post-Cold War world order. Similar problems will undoubtedly occur again in the future, not only about the Taiwan issue, but also surrounding Hong Kong's reversion in 1997. If the Japanese Government is only able to come up with a response that lacks historical awareness, as displayed by the Murayama Government in this recent incident, it is unavoidable that Japan will become an orphan in the new world order. This badly handled incident has generated serious concern about the future.

It has been five years since the Berlin Wall crumbled, and during this time the framework of the world order has changed from "nation/ethnic groups" to "regions" and from "regions" to "empires." First, as for the "nation/ethnic groups," the East European countries have been liberated from the Soviet Union's control. In the former Soviet sphere many nations have emerged and, further, East and West Germany have been united. All of these are manifestations of the rise of nationalism.

But the dream of the rational and harmonious stability of the international order based on autonomous nations, a myth which has existed since the early 20th century, has quickly faded. This is because one outbreak of strife after another has started between nations/ethnic groups all over the world, such as on the Balkan peninsula.

In these circumstances the notion of a "region" instead of "nation/ethnic groups" has emerged. In other words, the thinking is that we should try to solve friction and strife between nations/ethnic groups through broader regional orders. In this case, the relative success of the EC (European Union today) which developed prior to the end of the Cold War, served as a model. Stimulated by this development, regional frameworks for economic cooperation, at present those such as NAFTA (North America Free Trade Association) and APEC (Asia Pacific Economic Cooperation Conference), have been created in various regions. In the former Soviet Union, a regional framework called the CIS (Commonwealth of Independent States) has been gaining strength.

What is important here, however, is that it has become clear that, in order to stabilize a broad regional order, a hegemony-holding state is absolutely necessary. In other words, the appearance of a state that is able to check discord between the nations/ethnic groups within the region and that is able to control the region as a sort of "empire" is necessary.

Unified Germany and Russia Are Heading Toward "Empire"

The emergence of Germany within the EU shows this situation in stark relief. To begin with, it is safe to say

that it is an historical inevitability for Germany to create an "empire" in Europe. Germany first became a nation-state when the German Empire was founded by Bismark. But this unification was only accomplished by so-called Small Germanism. It was an expedient measure and left out a large number of ethnic Germans in Austria, East Europe, and Russia. Germany thus left the issue of ethno/nationalism unresolved, so that later in the 20th century it triggered the two world wars. Hitler's aspirations for a German Empire of ethnic Germans involved construction of an "empire" that would include ethnic Germans who had been scattered throughout East Europe and Russia. And Germany's fatalistic inclination toward aiming to be an "empire" has in fact been inherited by today's unified Germany.

The argument that Germany regrets its past wars and that Japan should follow its example is popular in Japan. But the following points are to be found in a supplemental document to a treaty post-unification Germany concluded with Poland and Czechoslovakia (exchanged documents between Foreign Ministers): Germany will cooperate to enable Poland (or Czechoslovakia) to successfully join the EU. In exchange, these East European countries should try to increase opportunities for German citizens to settle in these countries. This is an effort to enable ethnic Germans, who were expelled from East Europe after World War II, to recover their lands. For instance, the tenor of this document is such that the Czechoslovakian Government is to ensure that ethnic Germans who had been expelled from the Sudeten region can return to their homes.

Moreover, surprisingly, in the treaty negotiation process between post-unification Germany and Czechoslovakia, even the validity of the 1938 Munich Agreement was debated. And, on this issue, the two governments could not reach agreement. This signifies that the Munich Agreement, which is written about as a pronoun for evil in world history textbooks, is not invalid so far as the German Government is concerned, even today. How could the Japanese, who believe naively that Germany regrets the past, interpret such a situation?

Such facts describe a Germany that today is steadily advancing a strategy of increasing its influence over East Europe, with the EU as a backdrop. Recently, moreover, such German aspirations for "empire" have been tolerated by the United States. In fact, President Clinton, who visited Germany in July, revealed his recognition that Germany carries the role of linking West Europe and East Europe, and that it was the source of European strength. In a sense, the United States gave a stamp of approval for Germany to manage the European order, which includes East Europe—as the United States increases its isolationist tendencies and retreats from Europe.

If European hegemony is returning to German hands, without doubt, Russia is gaining hegemony in the former Soviet region. Even in Ukraine and Belarus, which left

Russia and achieved independence, groups that want to increase unity with Russia gained victories in recent presidential elections. Also, in Georgia, which is struggling with Abkhazia, several thousand Russian troops have already been mobilized. Moreover, these troops have been approved as peacekeeping forces by the UN Security Council. Thus, as for the former Soviet region, control by the Russian "Empire" is approved by the United States and others.

control by the Russian empire

However, we must understand that in the Middle East region and in East Asia, it is impossible to form an order under such unitary hegemony. This is because no state exists corresponding to Germany and Russia, that could exercise hegemony. In the case of the Middle East, the only way to shape an order is for the United States to actively intervene in the relationship between Israel and the Arab countries, to mediate between the sides, and maintain the peace. It is a similar situation in Asia and, therefore, we need to fully recognize that the United States is trying to create an order through its active intervention in this region.

The United States, by nature, has dual characteristics: A tendency to manage the entire world order as it did during the Cold War era and an inclination to close itself in extreme isolationism as in the 1930's; recently, the latter, the isolationist side, has become prominent. But even when isolationism was strong - the period between the two world wars - and the United States was refraining from intervention in Europe, it tried actively to become involved in the Asia/China issue, with the Washington political structure as a proposed model for the region. This U.S. posture toward Asia has not changed even today. Even though it approves the presence of hegemonic states which form "empires" in other regions, the United States wants to be a party to the formation of the order, by active intervention, when it comes to Asia.

Taiwan and Hong Kong Are Levers By Which To Change the Chinese System

If there were any country in Asia that held aspirations to become an "empire" as Germany does, it would be China. China is a multi-ethnic state to begin with, and moreover, it has tens of millions of countrymen, so-called Overseas Chinese, outside the country. The Chinese state developed in a very similar way to that of Germany. Therefore, it cannot avoid the tendency of aspiring to be an "empire" as Germany does. But the United States will not permit Chinese hegemony in Asia as easily as it does Germany in Europe, and will try to secure its power to exercise influence in this region. This U.S. inclination will become even stronger because of the recent situation in which East Asia, including China, is acting as a locomotive for world economic growth.

The issue here is in what manner will the United States intervene in the formation of the East Asian order? If Chinese economic growth continues in the way it has been, contradictions will occur under one party communist control, and a change of regime is inevitable. In this

process there are two possibilities: One is that, in order to adjust to the market economy, the current communist regime will gradually evolve and shift to a Western style regime while maintaining its continuity. The other is that the current unified regime will fall apart and be split into several regions under military governments, as it did in the early 20th century. I think the United States today wants the former, in other words, the shifting of the regime while maintaining its political unity. This is because it has learned that the sudden dramatic fall of a communist dictatorship is accompanied by too great a cost and that recovery from the aftermath is too difficult. The U.S. approach toward North Korea and Cuba is derived precisely from this experience.

In the event that the mainland Chinese regime gradually changes to a Western style system, the Taiwan and Hong Kong issues will have very significant meaning. The United States must consider that these two issues could play the role of a lever by which to change the Beijing regime. The Taiwan government has fully realized such American intentions. This is why the Taiwan government took a strong posture on the issue of President Li's visit to Japan, and tried to demonstrate its existence; and, at the same time, tried to be a part of the United States' long-term strategy. The United States for its part redesignated its former de-facto representative office in Taiwan as the "U.S. Cultural Representative Office in Taipei." This is a manifestation of gradually, publicly recognizing the existence of Taiwan.

As everyone is aware, under Governor Patten, the British Government is persistently pursuing a "democratic" line for Hong Kong, the return to China of which is approaching. Germany and France, while trying to make inroads into the Chinese market, are not idle in reminding China about human rights issues in a clever way. For instance, when Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng visited Germany, the German Government did not ban demonstrations protesting the Tiananmen incident. Prime Minister Li Peng could not bear the demonstrations, was obliged to curtail his stay, and returned home early. Also, when President Jiang Zemin visited France in September, the French Government initially banned demonstrations by a Tibetan refugee group, but removed the ban just before his visit.

When all is said and done, the West European countries are keeping step with U.S. long-term strategy. This is designed to achieve a change of regime in China, while shrewdly approaching the Chinese market and simultaneously, from time to time, reminding the Chinese about human rights issues.

Both the Japanese Government and the mass media, however, are eager only to apologize for the past and to demonstrate intimacy with the present government. They lack consideration for the policy of promoting the overturn of the Beijing regime in the long run. It is my belief Japanese apologies about the past must be made to the Chinese people, not to the current communist regime

which has suppressed human rights in Tiananmen and in Tibet. The issue of President Li Teng-hui's Japanese visit was a great opportunity to show the basic Japanese position toward such a Chinese structure. But the Murayama Government remained standing on the sidelines and missed its chance to do anything.

As Israel in the Middle East is keeping step with the United States and trying to create a regional order by striking a balance with Arab countries, Japan needs to contribute to this region's formation by gradually changing the Chinese regime, keeping U.S. long-term strategy in East Asia in mind. If Japan remains idle and takes only a unilateral approach to the current Chinese regime, it could be dragged into China's strategy of "imperialistic" design, and be driven into a subordinate international position. It is also a possibility that if a Western style government emerges in China, Japan will become totally isolated.

Change of Civilizations Points to Japanese Isolation

But, when I think about it, Japan itself may be rapidly departing from Western style government—since the emergence of the Murayama administration which totally ignored politics. As it did not maintain a Western style government itself, it is natural this government cannot contribute to the Westernization of Chinese politics. We see a strong correlation between the fact that under the Murayama government, Japanese domestic politics is moving away from a Western style political system; and the fact that Japanese foreign policy is moving away from the United States and is reluctant to take a stand against the Chinese Communist regime.

Also, aside from the Chinese issue, look at the situation from the broader aspect of civilizations, Japan is in danger of becoming an orphan in the new world order. This is something S. Huntington's thesis "Clash of Civilization" tries to prove theoretically.

Immediately after the ended, F. Fukuyama's "End of History" became popular. He said that with the triumph of liberal democracy, history had ended in the Hegelian sense. At that time, Fukuyama's theory was accepted as if the arrival of a unilateral world order with the United States at the top was promised. The victory of the multi-national Force led by the U.S. in the Gulf War was also seen as proof. But as I mentioned earlier, frequent national/ethnic strife in various parts of the world has occurred, and we have come to understand that it is impossible to form a unilateral world order with the United states at the head. The trend of international politics is toward forming an order in each region. And here, Huntington's theory, which tries to grasp international politics in terms of civilizations, fits this new stage of international politics.

According to the theory, international politics from now on will take the shape of clashes between civilizations. The confrontation between "Western Christian civilization" and the "Confucian civilization/Islamic civilization connection" in particular, will be one of the core

issues. The background to Huntington's view is the reality of the extreme fundamentalist movement in the Islamic sphere, which has emerged and is threatening Western countries. But we must note that since then, as if to prove Huntington's theory, the fundamentalism/revert-to-old-civilization movement has also grown in the Western Christian civilization sphere, as in the United states.

The fact the Vatican assumed a strong position on the abortion issue at the conference to discuss population problems recently held in Egypt is also a reflection of such a trend. In fact, in the United States, some radical Catholic priests and new Christian groups, which are distinguished from the usual moderate Protestants, are developing a radical movement on the abortion issue. They scream at women who are on their way to get an abortion: "Mommy, mommy, please do not kill me!" Even the murder of an abortion-performing doctor has occurred. These extreme cases aside, it seems undeniable that the entire American society is heading toward a reexamination of traditional family values and so on, from the Christian standpoint.

While consciousness-raising for Western Christian civilization is taking place, meanwhile, people such as Prime Minister Go Chok Tong of Singapore are preaching a kind of Asian/Confucian ethics in strong tones. The Singaporean prime minister preached: After returning to the United States, the American youth who received a caning for spray painting automobiles in Singapore, beat up his father while drunk. This sort of incident is the consequence of a lifestyle in which a son calls his father by his first name. We should never be tainted by a culture that lets a son call his father by his first name.

Huntington has also pointed out that if cultural consciousness is raised and fundamentalist tendencies emerge, the situation will be difficult for countries such as Japan and Turkey. These countries have long pursued Westernization and secularization, and have attempted to weaken ties with civilizations to which they originally belonged.

For example, following World War I, Turkey—in the time of Kemal Ataturk and stimulated by Japan—diluted the Islamic color of its past and attempted to become a secular Western-style nation. And after World War II, it joined NATO, participated in the Gulf War, and further applied for membership in the EU. However, at the point when Turkey began to think it might be able to join the EU, Western countries began to raise their Christian civilization consciousness, and are considering closing the door to Islamic nations. Turkey, which has been attempting to westernize/secularize itself, will completely lose its direction and end up being a "torn nation," between Western Christian civilization and Islamic civilization.

In fact, signs that this country is heading toward becoming a "torn nation" have already appeared. Namely, in the Turkish regional elections this past

spring, a political party of Islamic fundamentalists, named the Welfare Party, gained an average of 20 percent of votes, and took the mayoral seats in many cities such as Ankara. Taking this opportunity, the activities of Islamic "moral watchers" on the streets of big cities have become conspicuous. The radical elements among them spit in face of the young women who wear short skirts, or attack drinking establishments and demand adherence to Islamic law which prohibits the drinking of alcohol. It is said that there are scenes on city buses, in response to the appeal "let us sit in the Islamic way," in which male and female passengers sit apart.

It is because people have become uncertain about their identity in Turkey that such phenomena are occurring. Despite their effort to pursue a secular, Western civilization, Western countries are shutting the door in their face. And membership in the EU, which they have been yearning for, does not appear to be on the cards. As a consequence, even if the Turkish leaders continue to follow a safe, pro-Western line, ordinary Turkish people cannot help but come to realize the non-Western characteristics of their civilization. This provides fertile ground for the emergence of groups that radically advocate Turkey's return to Islamic civilization, to which it originally belonged. The trend toward a radical return-to-the former civilization collides with the Western sense of values and lifestyle the country has so far embraced. It is inevitable the result will be a tragic, "torn country."

Japan Should Remain in the Western Camp Even At a Sacrifice

As readers will thus far realize, the Turkish problem is exactly the same as the Japanese one. Japan is a country that has pursued becoming a Western-style, secular nation far more thoroughly than Turkey. The majority of Japanese believe that, even though the Cold War is over and the U.S.-Japan relationship has been somewhat strained because of economic issues and so on, the Western sense of values and lifestyle, which have been deeply retained among them, will not be easily shaken. But is this really so? I think that fundamentalism in the form of Asianism or Japanism will also emerge in Japan, if the distance between the United States and Japan continues to widen in international politics. Because of the conflict between the trend toward return-to-the former civilization and Western sense of values, which we have thus far explored, a "torn nation" will also become a reality for our country.

For nations such as Turkey and Japan, which have pursued Westernization while belonging to a non-Western sphere, international relationships in the post Cold War world—especially the relationship with Western countries—have a significance beyond ordinary foreign relations. If they cannot maintain good relations with Western countries, beginning with the United States, there is a danger the fundamental nature of these nations will be destroyed. It is truly dangerous that, without realizing the consequences, the Japanese are

interpreting U.S.-Japan economic friction, the North Korean issue, and the China/Taiwan issue as simply individual external issues.

If the Japanese really value the Western system and sense of values they have assumed since the Meiji Period, especially under the new post-war constitution, it is necessary for Japan to remain in the Western camp even at considerable sacrifice to external relations. We must be aware that we do not have the same strong civilization foundation to fall back on as the Turkish people have, even if the trend of Asianism or Japanism emerges in the future.

Nevertheless, in Western countries, especially since inauguration of the Murayama government, whether or not the Japanese domestic system is a western-style democracy or not is being questioned. This is a serious problem. Many Japanese have not realized it yet, but Japan may be in a similar situation to that of the early Showa period—at that time, we departed from party politics and went a separate way from the United States because of our China policy. Party politics, even without the existence of the military, can easily crumble if politicians ignore the rules of party politics—as was the case when the Murayama government was formed.

The Murayama government is a regime in which the Social Democratic Party of Japan, which has long harbored anti-American sentiment, and a similarly anti-American, ethnic faction of the Liberal Democratic Party, have formed an alliance, mediated by dovish factions. The term dovish faction is being used here in the sense that it would do anything to sabotage contributions toward the collective security system. This government already violated the basic rule of Western-style party politics with its inauguration, and will press for Japan's departure from the Western camp on the international political scene. The lack of policy it displayed concerning the issue of President Li's visit is just the first step. Its strange hesitation in attaching reservations and conditions for gaining a permanent seat on the U.N. Security Council is the second step. When I see public opinion that tolerates the existence of such a government, and even welcomes it as a "dovish and compassionate government," it is not too distant a future when the Japanese will notice what has become an internationally isolated nation and they will suffer. It seems a return to Asianism/Japanism has manifested in the form of destruction of Western-style democracy by the Murayama government, and the "torn nation" is already becoming a reality in Japan.

MOFA Cautious About Resuming Talks With DPRK

*OW0211094094 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
1 Nov 94 Morning Edition p 2*

[FBIS Translated Text] A source close to Secretary Kim Chong-il in North Korea has said North Korea is ready to resume the stalled Japan-North Korea normalization

talks. Reacting to the source's remark, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA] has said: "If North Korea is willing to resume the stalled normalization talks, we welcome it in principle," (according to Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Kunihiro Saito). At present, the Foreign Ministry has no way of confirming if North Korea has the conditions for resuming the stalled talks with Japan. When taking steps to resume the talks with North Korea, the Foreign Ministry also has to take South Korea into consideration. Therefore, the Foreign Ministry is poised to keep a close eye on how North Korea will move toward resuming the stalled normalization talks.

At a news conference on the evening of 31 October, Administrative Vice Foreign Minister Saito declined to comment on the source's statement except to say: "We have not received any offer from North Korea." He also said Japan has not made "even informal contacts" with North Korea after the United States and North Korea signed a nuclear accord on 22 October, but indicated that "Japan wants to resume the stalled normalization talks with North Korea at the earliest time." His news conference remark is taken as a positive message from Japan to North Korea under the present situation where no momentum is seen for resuming the stalled talks.

Some Foreign Ministry officials say: "There have been many cases in the past where North Korea has expressed willingness to resume the stalled talks, but has backed down from their stated willingness and then set conditions for resuming the talks when Japan proposed resuming them. We cannot make any immediate decision based only on the source's statement" (according to a senior Foreign Ministry official). In this way, the Foreign Ministry officials indicate a deep-rooted distrust of North Korea.

The Foreign Ministry is in a situation where it has to take into consideration South Korea's intentions. At a 29 October meeting with Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi in Seoul, South Korean President Kim Yong-sam implicitly stated that South Korea will guard against Japan resuming the stalled normalization talks with North Korea without consulting with South Korea in advance.

ROK President Wants Joint Action on DPRK Issue

OW2910115894 Tokyo KYODO in English 1130 GMT
29 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, 29 Oct KYODO—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam said Saturday [29 October] that Seoul is ready to play a central role in international aid for replacing North Korea's nuclear reactors, but also hoped for cooperation with the United States, Japan, and other nations on the issue.

Kim made the remarks at a meeting with Japanese Chief Cabinet Secretary Kozo Igarashi, Japanese officials said.

Under the accord signed between the United States and North Korea on Oct. 21, North Korea promised to dismantle its graphite-moderated reactors.

In return, the U.S. vowed to make arrangements for the provision of the reactors with a total generating capacity of 2,000 megawatts by a target date of 2003.

The U.S. also promised to organize an international consortium to finance and carry out the project and supply 500,000 tons of heavy oil annually pending completion of the first light-water reactor unit.

South Korea is expected to shoulder a large part of the financial cost of the light water reactor project expected to cost 4 billion dollars. Light-water reactors produce less weapon-grade plutonium.

Kim also stressed the importance of looking forward to the future while correctly assessing history, in connection with the issue of so-called "comfort women."

The Japanese Imperial Army recruited women mainly from Korean peninsula who were forced to serve as prostitutes for Japanese soldiers during World War II. Korea was under Japanese colonial rule from 1910 to 1945.

Tokyo has taken the position that the issue of war reparations was settled when Japan normalized ties with its former enemies and paid compensation. Some former comfort women are seeking redress and a formal apology from the Japanese Government.

The Japanese Government has refused to compensate individual former comfort women. In August, the Japanese Government announced it plans to launch a 100 billion yen program over the next 10 years to promote peace and friendly ties with Asia to atone for Japan's role in the war.

In the 45-minute meeting, Igarashi told Kim that Tokyo will consult with South Korea in handling the plan for a visit to North Korea by ruling coalition Diet members.

The coalition plans to send a mission to North Korea to seek a way to resume diplomatic normalization talks between Tokyo and Pyongyang.

House of Councillors President Hara attended the meeting.

JPCSD Urges Easing of Government Regulations

OW0211055994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0515 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—Applicants for government approval and authorization for various activities should be given the right to go ahead with their plans while waiting for approval, a private group said Wednesday [2 November].

In a report handed to Prime Minister Tomiichi Murayama the same day, the Japan Productivity Center

for Socioeconomic Development [JPCSD] suggested the emergency measure as a way to get around the time-consuming application for government approval.

The center, consisting of scholars and members from industry and labor groups, said in the report that regulation was leading to inefficiency in industries and that this would eventually prompt companies to quit the country.

It also recommended that people from the private sector be on the administrative reform committee which will oversee the deregulation process in Japan.

The committee should be allowed to give its opinions to the premier and to advise the Diet on improvement measures, it said.

The center urged that the five-year plan of deregulation measures that will start from fiscal 1995 be speeded up to a three-year plan.

Farm Industry's Reform Measures Not 'Dramatic'

*OW2910062794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0542 GMT
29 Oct 94*

[By Noriko Sato]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 29 KYODO—The Japanese Government recently finalized measures to reform the nation's farm industry ahead of the partial opening of the rice market to foreign imports next year as agreed under the Uruguay Round of trade talks.

"The reform isn't dramatic. Here and there you see that the government isn't giving up control, something which is perhaps only to be expected after 52 years of protecting the rice industry," said Kazuo Muto, professor of agricultural economics at the Tokyo University of Agriculture.

He said there is also dissatisfaction over the fact that the farm ministry will carry out the new law through numerous ministerial ordinances. While he believes that the ministry will move in line with liberalization, "one can of course understand worries that the administration could move in the wrong direction," he said.

Beginning next April, a new law will replace the current Staple Food Control Law with which the government had rigidly controlled rice production and distribution since 1942.

A six trillion yen farm package will also be implemented—part of it before April—until the year 2000 when Japan will have to decide whether to lift its ban on imported rice and impose tariffs. In addition, a total of 1.2 trillion yen will be used to help rural regions dependent on farming revenues.

Analysts say the opening up of the wholesale and retail rice industry to imports is a breakthrough, but they agree that the new law has stopped short of introducing real market principles.

They say the law still tends to favor agricultural cooperatives—one example being the duty of rice collectors to cooperate with rice production adjustment, a burdensome task for newcomers to the market.

The continued presence of the government is also apparent, they say. The government will maintain its control on production and seek registration beforehand of sales of rice that are not produced under government plans.

For critics such as consumers groups, the reform's essential aim of spurring domestic competition to lower consumer rice prices—which are three times higher than in the U.S.—seems to have been blurred.

They say the too familiar act of politicians trying to secure votes of the farming sector was reflected in the adoption of the generous 6 trillion yen farm package. The governing coalition, moving in unusual unity, got its way in negotiations with the Finance Ministry, which had asserted that anything bigger than 3.5 trillion yen would be squandered money.

The package includes measures to help farming in hilly areas and promote large-scale operation of farms. The average farm is 0.8 square hectares compared to 100 or more square hectares in the U.S.

The package also provides for debt-relief for farmers—a measure which critics say should have been limited to farmers with future potential.

But if the government has lost sight of the initial goal of making the farm industry stand on its own feet, the farmers are also to blame for forgetting that farming is an industry, says Tasuku Kanesaka, one of the few operators of large-scale rice farms in Japan.

"Farmers are slow to grasp matters like costs and productivity," he said, describing the expensive, insufficient farm industry in Japan as a "sick man waiting to die."

For supporters of Japan's self-sufficiency in rice, the recent rationalization efforts to reduce costs which are based on the assumption that Japan will accept tariffication on rice, is "very displeasing," says Masaru Morishima, professor of economics at Rissho University.

"Can Japan afford to put the economy, environment and its food security at risk just for the sake of lower costs and cheaper rice prices?" Morishima asks.

Muto, of Tokyo University of Agriculture, thinks Japan will not be putting a great deal at risk. "It will not be a serious social problem," he said, noting that many farms do not depend solely on rice for a living, and that there are ways of protecting the environment.

In the event of lifting its ban, foreign competitors will inevitably outdo the Japanese rice industry, he predicted. "After all, there's little chance that a small, hilly country like Japan can compete with countries like the United States with vast, flat fields," he said.

Yuijiro Hayami, professor of international economics at Aoyama Gakuin University, who supports tariffication on the grounds that Japan must cooperate in the international community, is optimistic that Japan will survive foreign competition.

"If we give domestic farmers time to truly compete with one another, and maintain high tariffs on foreign imports, we could remain 90 percent self-sufficient in rice," he said.

Farm Ministry To Subsidize Local Governments

OW3110133494 Tokyo KYODO in English 1254 GMT
31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Oct. 31 KYODO—The farm ministry decided Monday [31 October] to provide subsidies to local governments that implemented measures to boost agricultural production between April and September to cope with this year's drought, ministry officials said.

The subsidies will cover undertakings such as irrigation works and counterdrought measures, the officials said.

It will be the first ministry subsidy for counterdrought works since 1978, they said.

Projects that required outlays exceeding 100 million yen will be eligible for the subsidies. The central government will bear one-third of the costs, the officials said.

They said drought countermeasures were implemented by 39 of Japan's 47 prefectures, with total expenditure amounting to 17.1 billion yen.

In 1978, the Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries provided 2 billion yen of the total expenditure of 9.5 billion yen in 41 prefectures, the officials said.

Lower House Passes Political Reform Bills

OW0211111794 Tokyo KYODO in English 0953 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The House of Representatives on Wednesday [2 November] passed a package of three political reform bills aimed at overhauling Japan's political and electoral systems, accelerating a new round of political realignment.

With the new electoral system of 300 single-seat constituencies and 200 proportional representation seats set for the lower house, political wheelings and dealings among the parties over alliances for election campaigns will become active, political analysts said.

The vote by the powerful lower house of the Diet paved the way for enactment of the laws in mid-November and for implementation of the new electoral system for the lower house in mid-December after a one-month public notification period.

The bills, endorsed by the lower house Wednesday, completed procedures spelled out in political reform bills aimed at making the first major overhaul of the electoral system, which passed the Diet in January, since 1925.

The package was immediately sent to the House of Councillors for expected passage by mid-November.

The three bills comprise an electoral district demarcation bill, an anticorruption bill to tighten up measures for illegal acts during election campaigns and a party redefinition bill to facilitate the receipt by political parties of taxpayers' money.

With the enactment of the laws, the current multiseat constituency electoral system for the 511-seat lower house will be replaced by the new system of single-seat constituencies combined with proportional representation.

The anticorruption bill would invalidate election victories of candidates whose election managers are jailed for buying votes, while the third would define qualifications to run a political party as a legal entity.

Under the new election law, political parties that wish to receive public funds for election campaigns will be required to acquire corporate body status.

The parties will have to include at least five Diet members and obtain 2

of the total vote in the last national election to qualify for receipt of public funds.

In the lower house voting, the anticorruption bill was supported by all the parties, while the remaining two bills were backed by all the parties except the Japanese Communist Party.

The package had earlier been endorsed overwhelmingly at the lower chamber's ad hoc committee of inquiry concerning political reform.

Upper House Passes Pension Reform Bill 2 Nov

OW0211051994 Tokyo KYODO in English 0416 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 KYODO—The Diet passed a pension reform bill Wednesday [2 November] aimed at gradually raising from 60 to 65 the age at which people become eligible for a full national pension.

The House of Councillors approved the bill at a plenary session Wednesday afternoon. The government says it is intended to cope with the problems arising from Japan's rapidly aging society.

The bill calls for gradually raising the starting age for pension recipients from the current 60 from fiscal 2001 and eventually to 65 in fiscal 2013.

The then government of Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa submitted the bill to the Diet in March but the enactment has been delayed due to changes of governments.

There are different national pension systems for wage earners and self-employed. Wage earners are obliged to pay a certain percentage of their salaries as social security tax, while self-employed pay mandatory insurance premiums to the state coffers.

In the interim period from fiscal 2001 to 2013, people of 60 or more who have not yet reached the starting age for a full pension will be paid about half the full amount.

The bill also calls for raising the basic monthly pension for retired self-employed to 65,000 yen from the current 62,000 yen.

It also envisions pushing up the basic monthly pension for retired wage earners to 214,000 yen on average from the current 206,000 yen.

To fund the pension system, the bill calls for increasing the ratio of insurance premiums to wages. The premiums are equally paid by employee and employer.

One in four people in Japan will be 65 or older by early next century, according to government estimates.

Kubo Discusses Plan To Create New Liberal Party

OW0111061194

[FBIS Editorial Report] Tokyo FNN Television Network in Japanese at 2238 GMT on 29 October, during its "News 2001" talk show beginning at 2230 GMT, carries a live 26-minute interview with Wataru Kubo, Social Democratic Party of Japan (SDPJ) general secretary. The interview is the first part of the program moderated by Yuji Kuroiwa and Megumi Sekito. Regular guest Kenichi Takemura and special guest Susumu Nishibe, political commentator, also join the program.

After a brief introduction for the current program, Kuroiwa begins an interview with Kubo. Citing analysts' view that the prime minister's recent comment showing understanding of SDPJ General Secretary Kubo's idea of forming a new party composed of liberal forces and indicating an intention to discuss the idea in the SDPJ are actually tactics to check Kubo's plan, Kuroiwa asks Kubo what he thinks of this view. Kubo answers: "The SDPJ has already decided to put together the liberal forces of the SDPJ and the Japan Democratic Socialist Party (DSP). What I am saying about a new party is how we should give shape to the plan to put together such liberal forces. I think Prime Minister Murayama understands my idea, and I am keeping in touch with him." Asked if the SDPJ itself will be a liberal new party, Kubo says: "I think social democrats will be asked to play certain roles in the new party, but the idea to form the new party is not to put together them under the banner of the SDPJ." He adds that the new party will be formed by

variety of people who are resolved to maintain democracy and to develop liberal policies. Asked how the new party differs from the SDPJ, Kubo reviews the SDPJ's roles in the past as an opposition force, noting that the new party will be formed in rivalry with conservative parties. He stresses that the method of forming the new party must be discussed by SDPJ members on an equal footing.

Regular commentator Kenichi Takemura says the term liberal is vague, saying that clear concept is necessary so that the people can understand what Kubo wants to do with the new party. Kubo says: "I think the new party should not be exclusive. Although the definite doctrines and policies of the new party have not been decided yet, I am of the opinion that we need to conclude our debates on policy in November while taking into consideration opinions of various circles."

At 2256 GMT, turning to the issue of aiding nuclear bomb victims by enacting a law, Kuroiwa asks Kubo why the SDPJ sticks to enacting a law for the relief of nuclear bomb victims. Kubo says: "I think that a nuclear bomb is an illegitimate weapon. Our nation's responsibility for being victimized by bombs has to be made clear. From the Japanese people's standpoint of showing their resolve to put an end to the existence of nuclear weapons, enacting a law for the relief of the nuclear bomb victims will have major significance." After a lengthy discussion on the propriety of enacting the law, Kubo reiterates the need to enact the law hopefully during the current Diet session because the nuclear bomb victims are getting old.

The interview ends at 2304 GMT.

SDPJ Leaders on Possible Party Breakup, New Party

OW0211095094 Tokyo NIHON KEIZAI SHIMBUN in Japanese 1 Nov 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Wataru Kubo, Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ] secretary general, stressed he is not afraid of the SDPJ breaking up when he takes action to form a new party of democrats and liberals.

Speaking at a 31 October meeting of prefectoral representatives of the All-Japan Telecommunications Workers Union [Zentsentsu], Kubo warned against SDPJ leaders who oppose his new party proposal, saying: "It is desirable that the new party is formed by a consensus of the entire party, but this does not mean we can do nothing unless our proposal is supported by the entire party." Kubo had been showing a strong desire to establish a new liberal party, but this was the first time he mentioned the possibility of his breaking away from the SDPJ. Kubo's remarks will certainly create a stir among pro-Murayama SDPJ members who take negative stances regarding the new party proposal. Hereafter, the SDPJ is likely to face severe internal friction over the new party proposal.

In line with the Kubo statement, Sadao Yamahana, former SDPJ chairman and currently head of the SDPJ's internal policy group "New Democratic Alliance [Shin Minshu Rengo]," stressed at the same meeting: "We do not seek a breakup of the SDPJ. However, the party must not delay our actions on the pretext of the lack of formal procedures." He then hinted that his group may split from the SDPJ to establish its own floor group or party if the SDPJ leadership does not try hard to form a consensus, saying: "The party may suffer a fatal blow if it thinks we can do nothing without party consensus due to lack of sufficient manpower."

Yamahana noted the deadline for forming their new party is March 1995 when nationwide local elections get started. He also said, to cope with the formation of a new opposition party, his group will take definite actions to prepare for the foundation of its own democratic liberal party. He said: "We cannot ignore an opposition parties' merger on 10 December. To clarify our future course of action, the coming three months will be an important period to prepare for the March deadline. We must take no backward step."

Following this, Zendentsu Chairman Kajimoto stated: If the SDPJ fails to take the lead in organizing a new political power, "we may have to reconsider relations with the party to back better groups."

SDPJ To Disappear After Next Election

942A0744A Tokyo SHUKAN ASAHI in Japanese 23 Sep 94 pp 141-143

[Article by Takeshi Soga, SHUKAN ASAHI reporter: "SDPJ Will Vanish After Next Election"]

[FBIS Translated Text] It was Osamu Dazai [Japanese writer (1909-1948)] who said, "One that is going to cease to exist is bright." I think of that phrase when I see Prime Minister Tomoichi Murayama smile weakly from time to time. The two former deputy general secretaries of the leftist and rightist factions of the Socialist Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ], who resigned from the SDPJ on 3 September when the change in political course was decided at the special party convention, appeared to share the same feelings of its pending demise. I asked each of them their "reasons for leaving the party."

Leftists: Shizuo Wada—Organizing New Party To Protect the Constitution

[Boxed item: Shizuo Wada. Elected three times to the upper house as a national candidate and once to the lower house from Saitama Prefecture's district 1. In 1993, he served as vice chairman under Chairman Sadao Yamahana. Consistently opposed a coalition with Shinseito and electoral system reform; lost that same year in the general election. In the future, aims with former Dietman Tetsu Ueda and others who left the SDPJ before him to be active in the New Protect the Constitution Party.]

On hearing Prime Minister Tomoichi Murayama's reply to the Diet on 21 July in which he said, "Our political role of unarmed neutrality has ended," I thought that we must not talk as if we have abandoned our ideals. In addition, the statement, which was prepared by government officials that very morning, was read without the party's first having checked it.

I thought that we have been struggling against the bureaucracy and democracy. Whenever they opened their mouths, Mr. Murayama and his colleagues said overthrow the bureaucratic control, but now they seem to have forgotten that.

A coalition of the number one and two leading parties may be possible. I myself think that the Murayama cabinet is ultimately a cabinet for controlling the elections and that it ought to immediately check with the people concerning their faith in the current medium constituency electoral system. Nevertheless, is it not only natural for political parties, despite their having formed a coalition, to have basic policy differences? As far as I am concerned, the SDPJ has perished at the 3 September special party convention. After getting out of the army, I joined the SDPJ, helping to form labor unions in the workplace. I wonder what my youth and life have been for?

There are Okinawa which has opposed the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, Hiroshima which has the issue of the atomic bomb, and Aomori which is facing the nuclear power generation issue. Local regions can no longer continue the fight as members of the SDPJ. The "footing" which bolsters the party will be destroyed. I wonder if the Executive Committee is forgetting this. The SDPJ will have no choice but to adopt the LDP electoral methodology. Without being able to create a "SDPJ-DSP [democratic socialist party] liberal-led government," the majority of the SDPJ will go to the "new LDP-SDPJ party" while the remainder are absorbed into the "new, new party" of the former coalition parties.

I met with Mr. Murayama on the day of the party convention for only five minutes. When I said, "I am concerned because when you get busy, you develop gastrointestinal disorder," he answered, "I understand your logic well. Let's mutually pay attention to our health." If it were Party General Secretary Wataru Kubo who formulated the current political turnabout, it would have split the party, but because it was Mr. Murayama, the change took place. I am certain that Mr. Murayama knows about that better than anyone else, and the leftwing party members are now keeping quiet.

The SDPJ will probably last to the next election. My fear is that the people who have supported the SDPJ to this point will disappear into thin air. Should that happen, we would be witnessing a tragedy.

On the Right: Rikyu Shibusawa—Joins the New, New Party

[Boxed item: Rikyu Shibusawa. Although elected to the lower house five times from Tokyo's district 10, he lost

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in the 1993 general election. In 1991 he served under Chairman Makoto Tanabe and in 1993 worked as representative executive secretary in the Federation of Diet Members for Party Reform, whose aim was to organize a draft political reform act. Has thoughts of joining the "new, new party" being advanced by the parties of the former coalition government.]

My final decision to leave the party came when I heard that Party General Secretary Kubo on 29 June joined the headquarters group at the Prime Minister's residence to form Murayama's coalition cabinet. Mr. Kubo had kept saying, "We are not forming an LDP-SDPJ government. Our aim is a non-LDP third coalition government." For a while, I looked forward to Mr. Kubo's destroying the coalition LDP-SDPJ government or else his tendering a letter of resignation, but neither came to pass.

In addition to Mr. Kubo, if those who casted blank ballot (abstained) or who casted their ballot for former Prime Minister Toshiki Kaifu in the nominating election for prime minister had broke off from the party, they could have formed a "LDP-DSP liberals" that oppose the "new, new party." Now they cannot ask the DSP, "Abandon the new, new party and join us." Perhaps, the rightists might think that it is not the right time, but I was convinced that there was nothing to do but move on.

The problem with Japan's national policy is the dominance of the bureaucracy. Even on the legislating the "Atomic Bombing Victims Assistance Law," for example, we can only go so far as the bureaucrats approve of it. The bureaucrats and the LDP are two sides of the same coin.

A political shift? Although it is only natural as the party in power, it is too late. It should have been last summer when (then) Chairman Yamahana made the decision to join the Hosokawa coalition government. Actually, he could have it separated by saying, "The party and bureaucrats think differently." Moreover, Mr. Murayama has been a rightwinger of the party, but because he is "easy to handle," the leftists have supported him. However, since he is someone who has never engaged in ideological disputes, suspicions arise as to whether his political turnaround is for real.

I think the SDPJ has entered onto a path of self-destruction. When I asked Mr. Tanabe, "there must be some kind of secret cooperation between the LDP and the SDPJ in the elections," he replied, "Do you think that "Ton-chan" [nickname for Tomiichi Murayama] and "Yamatsuru" [nickname for Tsuro Yamaguchi], director general of Management and Coordination Agency, are type of people who think that far in advance?" The bigwig politicians in the LDP themselves are saying, "The fact that the premier is a member of the SDPJ is the biggest humiliation for the LDP. The LDP-SDPJ coalition will last only until the next election."

The SDPJ may suffer a major defeat in the upper house elections next summer, and the Murayama government

may collapse; however, if things go on like this, I suspect that the SDPJ will cease to exist after the next general election.

Members Leaving the Party Like "Rats Deserting a Sinking Ship;" Is Prime Minister Murayama an Emperor without Clothes?

The prediction that "the SDPJ will pass away" is not something that has just started. Political reportings have the same headline. Surely, there are not a few people who think, "No, not again."

This time, however, I suspect it is the real thing because both the left and right wings of the SDPJ are feeling despair at this chain of events in the shift in party policy and the birth of "LDP-SDPJ coalition" government. The troubles of the SDPJ in the past have been generally a pattern of argument that while the right wing embarking on party reform saying, "Without realistic policies, we cannot gain power," the left wing applying brakes, saying, "We cannot win an election if we don't have our own policies." Although weary of the constant commotion in the master's house, they somehow preserved party appearances.

This time it is different. The right wing, as Mr. Shibusawa says, despairs of the LDP-SDPJ coalition. I don't think the SDPJ can fight an honest election battle tied to its old enemy, the LDP. The left wing feels that if the urban movement and other movers like Mr. Wada, who have supported the party flee as the result of a unanimous policy shift over the Self-Defense Force, the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, and the nuclear power generation, it cannot win the election.

There is great danger that both the left and the right wings will "flee the sinking ship," and Murayama's executive committee will become an "emperor without clothes." Moreover, there is no plan in the future of the party.

Some party leaders say, "Form a new LDP-SDPJ party," but should that happen, I have no doubt that the right wing Diet members and the labor unions will want to run off to "new, new party" joining hands with Shinseito and Komeito rather than join forces with their opponent with whom they have quarreled for 40 years. Although there are those who say, "Let's marshal the liberal forces with DSP and Japan New Party," DSP and its supporting labor unions are saying bluntly that as long as there is the LDP-SDPJ government, it will not be possible. There is the strong possibility that it will be a futile exercise for both the LDP and the new, new party in the midst all these talks.

It appears that members of the SDPJ are not the only ones who entertain fears about the demise of the party. An "old conservative guard" of the LDP leader also gives following "warnings."

"Although I suppose some may criticize it as the 1955 system, there is significance in the apportionment of

roles between the two parties, with the LDP drafting legislation and budgets and the SDPJ amending and disavowing them from time to time. This is because the SDPJ embodies such things as the apparent 'authority to amend' and the 'authority to disavow,' continuing as a proxy for the voice of the people with some payoff through avowing dissent with the government."

Of course, one would be concerned if it will be okay if it were the coalition of conservative parties with almost the same policies. Aside from "the demise of the SDPJ," Wada and Shibusawa were in agreement of opinion on "the future will see a steady advance toward a government dominated by bureaucrats."

Looking at the debate revolving around the recent tax reform and participation in permanent members of the UN Security Council for example, somehow things are moving forward only through the initiative of bureaucrats. Although it may be amusing to think of a new party inheriting good points of the SDPJ, in the near term, even if there are objections to policies formulated by the bureaucracy and the party in power, it may come to pass that in an election the only partner in "a vote of anger" will probably be the Communist Party.

Komeito To Form Policy Group in New Party

OW0111134294 Tokyo ASAHI SHIMBUN in Japanese
30 Oct 94 Morning Edition p 2

[FBIS Translated Text] Komeito [Clean Government Party] is planning to form a policy-oriented faction in the new opposition party to be founded in December. Komeito intends to leave its local chapters as is, while most dietmen will join the new party. The faction is formally intended for keeping in touch with local-level Komeito organizations. However, it is believed Komeito intends to maintain unity among its dietmen to obtain hegemony in the decisionmaking process of the new party. Komeito's move may create several factions in the new party as the other parties are likely to follow the move.

Komeito has decided to move all lower house members, and 13 upper house members to the new party. On the other hand, the party intends to retain local assembly members, party employees, the party organ, and 11 upper house members who have over three years to serve. Even among upper house members who have over three years to serve, members of the floor group Public Conference will immediately join the new party.

The Soka-Gakkai, a major Buddhist group serving as Komeito's main sponsor, recently announced it may back Liberal Democratic Party [LDP] candidates in the next general election. In connection with this, other participants in the new party—such as Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] and the Democratic Socialist Party [DSP]—are questioning such a move, saying: "It looks like double-dealing with the new party and the LDP."

Komeito's faction plan was advocated to ensure communication between lower house members who will join the new party and local assembly members who will remain in Komeito's local chapters. However, Komeito probably intends to maintain its existing power even in the new party, as its framework may be reassembled again and again depending on the future direction of the regrouping of political circles.

Komeito intends to fight the 1995 upper house election with the new party, and has already selected seven candidates. Therefore, the formation of a faction is probably intended to obtain advantage in party ticket races to prepare for forthcoming elections.

Among the parties to join the new party, the DSP has already disclosed its plan to form the "Democratic Socialist Association" to maintain its existing local organizations. Komeito's move to form a full-fledged faction is likely to trigger the DSP and former LDP groups' move toward faction politics. In that case, the new party may face difficulties in building party unity.

Critic Lectures on Political Military Methods

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[Article by critic Atsuyuki Sassa]

[FBIS Translated Text] As president of the governing party, Prime Minister Murayama must correct first the errors in the past policy line of the Social Democratic Party of Japan [SDPJ]. Then, I would like him to learn political military methods thoroughly and begin studying "military strategies" for Japan, the merchant nation.

A Copernican Transformation of the SDPJ's Basic Policy

On 20 July 1994, SDPJ President Tomiichi Murayama, the prime minister for the coalition government of the Liberal Democratic Party [LDP], the SDPJ, and Sakigake [Harbinger], attended a plenary session of the House of Representatives, the 130th extraordinary session of the Diet, for the first time since his inauguration as prime minister, and responded to opposition parties' interpellation, saying, "Our Self-Defense Forces [SDF] are constitutional." It was 1959 when the Social Democratic Party (SPD) of the former West Germany declared its historic departure from the Marxism-Leninism in its party platform issued in Godesberg, transforming its policy into a realistic one. Thirty-five years later, the SDPJ finally bid farewell to Utopian socialism—a shocking and epoch-making transformation indeed in the history of Japan's security administration. Once transformed, like water over the dam, it began officially to modify its basic policies on foreign and defense matters one after another, which it had held steadfastly over the half century since the end of World War II.

"Our policy of demilitarization and neutrality completed its historical role" (statement on 21 July during a

plenary session of the House of Representatives); "We uphold the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty"; "The RIMPAC Japan-U.S. joint exercises to defend sea lanes are constitutional"; and "An AWACS [airborne warning and control system] early warning aircraft is within the limit of [the concept of] defense." The special agreement on paying for U.S.-military expenses in Japan, the so-called "sympathetic budget," is scheduled to expire in 1995, but now the government is planning to give it proper consideration so as to manage smoothly the system based on the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty was one reason why the SDPJ was unable to regain its political power before, because the SDPJ insisted at conferences with Shinseito [Japan Renewal Party] and other coalition parties of the Hosokawa cabinet that "maintenance," not "adherence," was the word to be used in conjunction with the security treaty. But, the party had no principle at all, because when it saw a possibility of gaining the prime ministership by allying itself with the LDP, it immediately changed its stance to "adherence."

The same is true regarding the issue of sending the Self-Defense Forces for PKO [UN peacekeeping operations].

At the time of voting on a PKO cooperation bill during a plenary session toward the end of the Miyazawa cabinet, the SDPJ amazed sensible people in the world by using "ox-walk tactics" to obstruct the voting process. And, following passage of the bill, it feigned resignation en bloc in opposition, acting not like a responsible public party but like a child. Once it gained political power, however, it changed its policy by saying, "We will actively make international contributions within the boundary of our Constitution," and quickly showed a positive stance toward sending SDF troops to Mozambique and Rwanda.

With regard to the issues surrounding the Rising Sun flag and the singing of *Kimigayo* Prime Minister Murayama said that raising the Rising Sun flag and singing the national anthem, *Kimigayo*, at school "should not be made compulsory, but I would like to respect a widespread understanding among the public that the 'Rising Sun' is our national flag and that *Kimigayo* is our national anthem." He stated his belief on the need to instruct children at school to learn about the Rising Sun flag and the song *Kimigayo* so as to equip them with basic character as citizens in the international community. As statements made by Murayama on 20 July were historically significant indeed, in the following, I would like to quote from his "arguments on the constitutionality of the SDF":

"We acknowledge that the SDF, which specializes in defensive activities and which is the smallest possible organization for self-defense, is constitutional. At the same time, in light of the changes in the international situation and with an aim to create a world where the spirit and idealism of the

Japanese Constitution can be practiced, we will strive to achieve honorable status in the international community by establishing a system of international cooperation and promoting arms reduction.

"The global cold war has ended, and political changes have been taking place on the domestic front. Under such an environment today, I believe what is most needed is a future-oriented, idea-generating system for better and concrete policies on how Japan, a nation with the peace Constitution and the second-largest economic power in the world, will contribute to the maintenance of peace in the international community and at the same time maintain its own national security.

"I hope that, based on this kind of awareness, the SDPJ will be able to come up with an agreement that will respond to changes in this new era.

"It is not desirable to have big differences of opinion among major political parties regarding defense-related issues, which are naturally the most basic issues for a nation.

"Since the end of World War II, the SDPJ has been making persistent efforts to materialize the spirit of our peace Constitution. I believe that our party has been able to nurture moderate and balanced public views by tolerating the existence of the smallest possible military forces and by establishing such principles as civilian control, exclusively defensive defense, no military draft system, a ban on the SDF sending soldiers abroad, not to use the rights to collective defense, adherence to the three non-nuclear principles, not to maintain such mass weapons of mass destruction as nuclear and chemical weapons, and prohibition of arms export."

At its meeting on 28 July, the SDPJ's Central Executive Committee decided on a plan to state this basic policy change clearly in a draft of policies for party activities so that it could vote on this officially at an extraordinary party convention to be held on 3 September. And, although this motion was criticized by some attendants at a national convention of Diet members on 1 August, including representatives from prefectural headquarters in Okinawa and Hiroshima, the party successfully obtained acceptance at the convention at least on formation of the LDP-SDPJ-Sakigake coalition government, with Secretary General Wataru Kubo and others giving such pointless explanations as: "Because the Berlin Wall collapsed," "Because our party became a governing party," and "Because Chairman Murayama is now the commander-in-chief of three defense forces under the Self-Defense Forces Act." The party also used such typically Japanese tactics as inviting the attendees to the Prime Minister's Office for handshakes and commemorative picture-taking sessions.

Incidentally, the following were the results of a questionnaire survey of 139 SDPJ members (excluding Messrs.

Murayama, Doi, and Akamatsu) of both houses of the Diet (of which 100 responded) on what they thought of the replies made by Prime Minister Murayama during the interpellation at the Diet—this survey was conducted

for *Close-Up Gendai [Today]*, a TV series on NHK [Japan Broadcasting Corporation], for its program entitled "A Major Transformation: Where Is the SDPJ Heading?" and aired on 1 August:

Statement	For	Inevitable	Against	None of the Above	No Response, Others
1. The SDF is constitutional	34%	58%	6%	2%	0%
2. The Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be maintained	30%	58%	4%	8%	0%
3. The policy on demilitarization and neutrality completed its historic role	16%	17%	55%	12%	0%
4. It is necessary to teach at school about the Rising Sun flag and the <i>Kimigayo</i> song	13%	28%	37%	17%	5%

When we combine those responses that were for and inevitable [as affirmative votes], 92 percent of the respondents supported the policy change that "the SDF is constitutional," and 88 percent supported the view that "the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty should be maintained." However, 33 percent supported the view that "the policy on demilitarization and neutrality completed its historic role," and 55 percent opposed it. Also, regarding the issue surrounding "the Rising Sun flag and *Kimigayo*," 41 percent supported, and 37 percent opposed. Therefore, there are a considerable number of SDPJ Dietmen who do not acknowledge the policy change, indicating that many difficulties seem to be in store for the executive committee of Murayama and Kubo.

Correct the Errors in the Party Line

According to [an article entitled] "A Big Illusion in the Heisei Period, Part I" that appeared in SANKEI SHIMBUN on 2 August, the recent major policy change has been termed by the people around Prime Minister Murayama as "Tom-chan's (a nickname for Tomiichi) Big Transformation." This seems harmless as long as it stays at the personal level of Mr. Tomiichi Murayama, a good natured, ruggedly honest person. However, for Mr. Tomiichi Murayama, chairman of the leading party and now prime minister, "Tom-chan's Big Transformation" can't be acceptable. Such reasons as "because the Berlin Wall collapsed" don't justify this major policy change. This is proof that "socialism"—the largest experiment in human history, which sacrificed 70-odd years and several million people, and the political objective that the SDPJ tried to achieve through its ideological struggles—was a failure.

In relation to the failure of this huge experiment, the SDPJ has moral and political obligations to explain and apologize for the failure of its ideological struggles in the past.

It has an obligation to explain more sincerely and clearly to those 20 million voters who have voted for the SDPJ in the past 50 years, supporting its basic policies such as the "unconstitutionality of the SDF," "opposition to the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," and "demilitarization and neutrality."

According to its views on security policy issues in the past 50 years, the SDPJ first "opposed remilitarization, and considered the SDF to be unconstitutional," and wanted to "dissolve the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" (per the party platform for the unified party in 1955). Then, it called the SDF a gangster organization to preserve monopolistic capitalism. It considered "breaking up the security treaty structure" as the most important precondition for establishing socialism (*The Road to Socialism in Japan*, 1964) and equated the SDF with a "gangster organization." In its "New Declaration" in 1986, it stated that the party would "promote antinuclear and arms reduction movements with an aim to accomplish non-alliance, neutrality, and demilitarization," and presented its party line on illusory pacifism from head to toe. Saying that the SDPJ changed "because the Berlin Wall collapsed and the cold war ended" make no sense, because the SDPJ even used slowdown tactics to oppose the sending of SDF troops to Cambodia for PKO activities after the end of the cold war. Instead, if it stated honestly that "using this opportunity of having regained political power, we would like to discard our past party line of Utopian socialism, which we wanted to revise for some time," things could have been better.

Even before telling the public officially during the Diet interpellation in July, Prime Minister Murayama had reportedly made an international call to U.S. President Clinton to assure him of maintenance of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and "continuation of diplomatic ties." His letting the United States know of this first is lopsided, showing his outrageously capricious nature just for the sake of gaining political power.

The SDPJ used to hold the position of not acknowledging "the Rising Sun flag or *Kimigayo*" as the national flag or national anthem, saying, "The Rising Sun was a symbol of Japan's aggression, but it has been used daily in international sporting events and on airplanes. *Kimigayo* can hardly be acknowledged as befitting the spirit of our Constitution that respects democratic sovereignty" (Tamio Kawakami, head of the SDPJ's Education and Culture Bureau, October 1985).

Deal With Post-Cold War Domestic Problems, Not Postwar Problems

On 15 August, the anniversary of the end of World War II, Prime Minister Murayama attended an annual ceremony in honor of the war dead, and continued to respect the "sense of reflection and sadness toward the neighboring nations" as expressed by the former Prime Minister Hosokawa last year. Additionally, in response to the resignation of Mr. Sakurai, director of the newly reconstituted Environment Agency, because of his remarks on war responsibilities, he attracted attention by referring for the first time to how to deal with postwar issues by saying, "We must direct our efforts toward various postwar issues by building relationships with our neighbors based on mutual trust."

These various postwar issues probably include such issues surrounding the comfort women for soldiers and compensation to North Korea for the occupation years. However, no matter how important it is for SDPJ Chairman Murayama to apologize and suggest payment of compensation to the international community for Japan's wrongdoing during the Pacific War 50 years ago, the SDPJ must first deal with post-cold war issues for those who became victims of such long-term ideological struggles—low-intensity domestic conflicts—as the first and second protests against the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, demonstrations against construction of Narita Airport, including a "single-ownership movement," fights to eliminate U.S. military bases in Japan, and anti-Vietnam war and anti-U.S. demonstrations. Demonstrations against the security treaty were not "doctrinal arguments," but they resulted in many arrests and injuries among students, union members, and farmers who participated in them, and many of the riot police members who were assigned to control the demonstrations were killed or injured. Lives of many people were affected by these ideological struggles, and many political and social victims lay dead or injured along both sides of the long path of "internal conflicts," which were being fought like proxies for the cold war. If he wants to advocate "politics that is gentle to the people," Prime Minister Murayama should become "empathetic" and understand the feelings of these people. At the time of the second demonstration against the security treaty, I was chief of the Guard Section of the Metropolitan Police Office, and an observer of that sad historic incident where more than 15,000 students and union members were arrested and about 12,000 members of the riot police were injured or died on duty. Those people who participated in the second demonstration against the Security Pact must have been shocked and angered by the SDPJ's 180-degree policy change. Despite the feelings of these people, on 15 August, the anniversary of the end of World War II, Prime Minister Murayama gave words of apology and recompense, almost to the extent of self-hatred, for the war fought over 50 years ago. And, as if in competition with Takako Doi, chairperson of the House of Representatives, he visited Southeast Asian nations and apologized. To him,

Prime Minister Mahathir of Malaysia gave candid advice on 27 August: "I cannot understand why Japan keeps apologizing for the war that was fought 50 years ago. Please talk about the future, rather than the past." I agree with him completely. It is all right to practice "gentle politics" abroad. But, is it right to ignore the existence of fellow countrymen who were injured, physically and spiritually, in ideological "internal wars" in the past 40 years or so? It seems to me that the first step toward "gentle politics" must begin with apology to these individuals for the errors of the past political line.

The conflict between the LDP and the SDPJ under the so-called "1955 structure" was a conflict in form, but in substance it was politics based on Diet affairs with compromise after compromise. Not knowing this, those young people have fought serious fights and gotten injured—their anger toward the LDP and the SDPJ is intense.

"Anti-Security Treaty and Anti-Riot Police" Victims Never Forget

Regarding war responsibilities for World War II, it is often said that "Japan, the aggressor, may forget, but the victims, especially the people in China, Korea, and Southeast Asia, will never forget."

The same can be said for survivors of the policemen who died on duty in "anti-security treaty and anti-riot police" struggles and for those policemen who are suffering from aftereffects of their injuries.

"No explanation, no excuse" [previous four words in English] is the basic posture that the U.S. State Department and national military establishment take in their foreign diplomacy and nuclear strategies. This arrogant posture is the bad side of the United States, a nuclear superpower. But, the SDPJ cannot be excused for saying "no explanation, no excuse" about its historic policy change.

The real victims of "the argument that the SDF is unconstitutional" are the 270,000 self-defense personnel and their families. I don't necessarily believe that this argument of unconstitutionality of the SDF was planned and issued as an order by the SDPJ's Executive Committee. But, in the fields where ideological struggles actually took place, lots of prejudices and extreme actions have hurt the self-defense personnel and their families for a long time.

Even excellent sportsmen were denied participation in national athletic meets in some regions, just because they were self-defense personnel.

In some self-governing localities where liberals had a strong hold, self-defense personnel were not invited to coming-of-age ceremonies, which take place nationwide once a year on 15 January.

Even at school, this kind of discrimination was publicly practiced. I was once chief of the Personnel Training

Bureau, which oversees education and training of self-defense personnel, and found out that admissions were denied by national, public, and private universities—except some limited number of institutions such as Tsukuba University and Saitama University—to the young cadets who had graduated from the Defense Academy and wanted to pursue doctoral degrees at graduate schools, just because they were self-defense personnel, and admissions of these individuals into their programs would be "criticized as a military academy tie-up."

Making use of this opportunity now that the SDPJ has become a governing party, I would like to mention another fact publicly, which I personally experienced during my more than 35 years as an officer in charge of crisis management—that is, the Japan Teachers Union's discriminatory treatment of school children, which is unforgivable from a humanitarian point of view.

In late 1968, when I was in charge of protection for the second anti-security treaty struggle, my second son in a lower grade came home crying from Nakamaru Primary School in the Setagaya Ward. He told me that a female teacher named S asked her class, "If your father is a self-defense official or a policeman, stand up." When some pupils stood up, looking skeptical of her order, the female teacher S said to her class, "Their fathers are bad people," and kept the pupils standing. Enraged, I notified the school principal that I would file a complaint with the school board and request punishment of S. Soon after, S came to my house. As she knelt on the ground and apologized, I withdrew my complaint. I have kept my mouth shut on this until now, because I didn't want this to be interpreted as my personal anger, and also because I thought perseverance was my duty as a public servant. However, now that the SDPJ is a governing party, I want this fact to be known.

At about the same time, a national meeting of chiefs of guard sections was held in Tokyo, and the chief of the guard section of the Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters reported on the Japan Teachers Union's prejudicial and discriminatory education methods. He said that his son, who used to be a "straight A" student at a primary school in Tokyo, received "straight C's" along with other children of policemen and self-defense personnel. As parents, the chiefs of guard sections were all enraged by hearing this report.

As the Japan Teachers Union is on the wane today, the SDPJ's ideologically skewed education methods—the views that "the SDF is unconstitutional," and that the "police force is a public violence organization to preserve monopolistic capitalism"—may not be used at public schools, which are entrusted to educate children at tender ages. However, the SDPJ has its dark past as mentioned above.

It was the SDPJ that had fought most aggressively on the issues of civil rights violation in Japanese society. The

SDPJ was extremely sensitive in reacting to discriminatory opinions and treatment relating to equality issues. It carried out a complete "witch hunt" for discriminatory language in all mass media, including television and radio stations, newspapers, and magazines. From gender-based discrimination in government and corporate entities to the issue of sexual harassment, the SDPJ had been most active in such movements to alter perceptions so as to rid discrimination from the democratic society of Japan.

Because of its ideological prejudices such as "the unconstitutionality of the SDF," "demilitarization and neutrality," and "anti-security treaty," the SDPJ publicly made discriminatory speeches and actions against self-defense personnel and police officers that should never been allowed under the Japanese Constitution, treating them like "social outcasts." I would like to request sincere reflections on these matters by Prime Minister Murayama, who advocates "politics that is gentle to the people" and the elimination of discrimination.

"I can't believe that happened," or "I am apologizing from the depth of my heart, so let's forget about the past"—if he wants to "whitewash" post-Cold-War domestic issues, he should do the same to postwar issues relating to World War II.

Then, why did these self-defense officers and policemen keep quiet and not file their complaints against such unlawful discriminatory actions with the Human Rights Protection Committee? Responsibility for such inaction lies also in the LDP of the 1955 structure that did not even try to protect these people. The LDP requested forbearance on the part of policemen and self-defense personnel so as not to incite the SDPJ. This peace-at-any-price attitude of the LDP should also be condemned.

To be sure, in a democratic nation, people on the establishment side are expected to exercise "responsible perseverance" and "self-control." The highest virtue for a man in power is to "exercise self-control in using that power"; those in power have a "duty to persevere." This "self-control on the part of those in power" was exactly the reason why in responding to illegal attacks with such weapons as guns, explosives, Molotov cocktails, and bottles of sulfuric acid during the "Shinjuku riot," the demonstration at the "Yasuda Hall of Tokyo University," and the incident at a "villa in Mt. Asama," policemen did not resort to the use of firearms, which is certainly permissible as rightful action in an ordinary law-governed country. Also, the reason why self-defense personnel and policemen put up with "reverse discrimination" in national athletic meets, coming-of-age ceremonies, and higher education is that they kept the "duty to persevere," which was ordered by the people in power in the establishment.

Thucydides (460-400 BC), a Greek historian of political military methods, said, "Of all kinds of show of force, the one that impresses the people most is 'self-control.'"

I practiced my "duty to persevere" when I was on the governing side. Now that Tomiichi Murayama of the SDPJ, whose party slogan is supposed to be the elimination of discrimination, has become commander-in-chief of the SDF, a state minister of the Prime Minister's Office with the "Equality Policy Measures Office," and prime minister, I decided to announce publicly on behalf of 500,000 policemen and self-defense personnel, who have been and are tolerating discrimination in silence, that job and personal discrimination existed that should have never been allowed under the Japanese Constitution. I want Prime Minister Murayama, the man in power, to carry out a fact-finding investigation immediately and to issue an administrative order to all ministries and agencies concerned to eradicate such discriminatory practices.

With such inexplicable reasoning as "the SDPJ has changed with the times," the wrongdoing of leftist ideologists in the past is about to be buried unquestioned. But, "even if the assailants forget, the victims remember." Some children were ordered to remain standing just because their parents were policemen or self-defense personnel, and their psychological wounds are still unhealed. I hope that Prime Minister Murayama, who raised the support rating of the cabinet to 40 percent with his sincere and ruggedly honest personality, will make efforts to account for the SDPJ's original sins and past wrongdoing.

Response on Constitutionality Was Repeated 300 Times

There are different opinions on how to interpret the statement: "The policy on demilitarization and neutrality completed its historical role."

Regrettably, international society is based on power politics; it is not a law-governed society. The current condition of the United Nations is quite far from the ideal of a global nation or a world government. As any country on the globe can be an independent, sovereign nation, there has never been and there will never be a country that leaves the security of its citizens to such a Utopian, "mirage"-like, illusory, and unrealistic security policy as the policy of demilitarization and neutrality. If the United Nations becomes a world government, and the United States, Russia, and other countries that possess nuclear weapons eradicate such weapons or give them to the United Nations in trust to carry out major arms reduction, and when the UN Security Council becomes equipped with global defense forces, like powerful riot police for the world similar to the Japanese police system where only policemen carry guns—only when such a system is installed internationally so that the [world] central government can apply diplomatic authority unilaterally, the national security policy of "demilitarization, neutrality, and nonalliance" can become realistic. In this sense, the SDPJ's policy of demilitarization and neutrality has never played any historical role in Japan's defense. In fact, what have been maintaining the security of Japan after World War II are

the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and the Ground, Maritime, and Air SDF. If the "historical role" that the SDPJ says it completed was, as some people suggest, the SDPJ's gesture of opposition, which was used by the LDP, the former governing party, as an excuse to dodge excessive demands placed on Japan by the United States and as part of the role-playing between real intentions and official stance according to the conspiratorial politics of LDP-SDPJ Diet affairs, it is not what a governing party of a sovereign nation should say. It reflects a vestige of the servile attitude of the occupied, who brought about an unwinnable war and were defeated; it is an illusion not worth discussing.

For 12 years in total—nine years at the Defense Agency and three years as chief of the cabinet's Security Office—and at 28 sessions of both Houses of the Diet as a specialist from the government on security issues, I appeared before more than 1,000 Diet interpellation sessions, including those by budget, foreign affairs, and cabinet committees, answering belligerent questions from the SDPJ and other opposition parties regarding their arguments against "the constitutionality of the SDF," "the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty," and "the existence of U.S. military bases in Japan." As one of those in charge of security-related administration, I had to answer on behalf of the director general of the Defense Agency—at the worst time, four different individuals held the position of director general in one year. On the issue of Japan's participation in the RIMPAC Japan-U.S. joint naval exercises, which were acknowledged as "constitutional" without much ado this time, opposition parties used to attack us saying, "Training [for RIMPAC] is unconstitutional because it implies the right to collective defense," and "It is tantamount to sending SDF troops overseas." To this, I repeated more than 300 times at various committee meetings that defending our sea lanes was a critically important issue for Japan, a maritime nation that depended on trade, and that RIMPAC was not unconstitutional because we would not be "dispatching troops overseas" but "sending them abroad for training purposes." All of a sudden, then, the issue is now resolved as constitutional for them, and nobody has come to me yet to explain this sudden change of heart. To me, who was in charge of the issues of U.S. military bases in Japan as director general of the Defense Facilities Administration and helped raise the "sympathetic budget" twice (an increase of \$100 million each time), the recent sudden transformation of the SDPJ is too shocking.

General Outline: On Political Military Methods Based on Civilian Control

After it had dissociated itself from Marxism-Leninism in 1959, it took six years for the former West Germany's Social Democratic Party (SPD) to ally itself with the Christian Democratic Union (CDU).

During that time, the SPD made its voters understand the shift in its defense and foreign policies toward more

realistic ones, and tried very hard to gain trust from NATO member countries and the United States. It carried out ideological discussions so as to unite its various factions under the Godesberg party platform.

The SDPJ tried to do the same thing in two or three months, a big task that took six years for the SPD in West Germany. Naturally, therefore, it created a chaos, making incoherent arguments devoid of logic.

As I experienced first-hand the SDPJ's idealistic pacifism and ideological struggle with force during my long career in security administration in Japan, I still have so many things I would like to say. But, here, I must not dwell on the past, saying, "The SDPJ said this and that," or "It did this kind of thing." Instead, I would like to point out some political military methods to Prime Minister Murayama and future prime ministers who will shoulder heavy responsibilities during this chaotic period into the 21st century, so that they will become political leaders who can lead and control uniformed officers according to the main principle of civilian control.

Prime Minister Murayama has brought forth his big slogan here and abroad: "We will continue subscribing to the same foreign policy and carry out political reform at home." He promised U.S. President Clinton that "we will keep the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty and continue our diplomacy." Reportedly, President Clinton nailed him down by saying, "Please show it by action."

In the following, I would like to point out various issues in security administration to make sure that Prime Minister Murayama understands the significance of his promise on basic political and diplomatic policies to the head of Japan's ally. In performing duties under international treaties and the prime minister's international promises, it is not admissible to use such favorite tactics of Japanese politicians as the art of rhetoric or such statements as, "I agree on the general principle, but oppose the specifics." Instead, "yes" or "no" must be clearly stated. Now, let me talk about the specifics.

Specific Issue No. 1: Membership in the United Nations and the Memo Issued by Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki

There are on-going, serious debates on the pros and cons of Japan's becoming a permanent member of the UN Security Council. Following the same line of argument made by former Prime Ministers Hosokawa and Hata, Prime Minister Murayama declared that, "within the limit imposed by our Constitution, I am willing to make positive contributions to the United Nations, such as in PKO." However, according to the application form to become a member of the United Nations and the statement of acceptance of the duties under the UN Charter signed (on 16 June 1952) by (then) Foreign Minister Katsuo Okazaki and submitted (on 23 June 1952) to (then) UN Secretary General Trygve Lie by Japan, which regained its independence under the San Francisco

Peace Treaty (effective 28 April) of 1952, there was no such reservation as "within the limit of our Constitution." Rather, it was stated that "[the Government of Japan] promises to undertake the obligations by all means at its disposal." The application form for membership in the United Nations also stated officially that Japan was reinstated as an independent nation under the San Francisco Peace Treaty signed on 8 September 1951, and that pursuant to Article 4 of the UN Charter, "the Government of Japan is eager to apply for membership in the United Nations, and therefore will undertake to fulfil the obligations of membership in the organization by all means at its disposal." [preceding passage in quotes in English] This expression—by all means at its disposal—doesn't seem to exclude actions that might be in conflict to Article Nine of the Constitution. As this "declaration" is brief, both Japanese and English versions are quoted in the following for reference. [only English version reproduced]

Declaration Tokyo, 16 June 1952

I, Katsuo Okazaki, Minister for Foreign Affairs, having been duly authorized by the Japanese Government, state that the Government of Japan hereby accepts the obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations, and undertakes to honor them, by all means at its disposal, from the day when Japan becomes a member of the United Nations.

Signed K. Okazaki, Minister for Foreign Affairs of Japan

This diplomatic document is identified as "UN General Assembly Document No. A/2140, 25 June 1952, (Original English)," and "by all means at its disposal" [previous phrase in English] is an expression used in the original. Making an official promise internationally by saying, "We will continue the same foreign policy," Prime Minister Murayama promised publicly that he would be willing to cooperate with UN efforts and send SDF troops for PKO "within the limit imposed by the Constitution." The reason for this constitutional condition seems to be in relation to Section 2 of Article 98 on "Obligations To Keep International Treaties," which pertains to the "desire to occupy an honorable status in the international community." The Murayama cabinet must ready itself so that it will be able to explain rationally the concrete meaning of the expression, "by all means," in conjunction with Okazaki's memorandum if UN sanctions on North Korea become an unfortunate reality, and Japan is requested to cooperate with the Security Council as part of its obligations as a member nation pursuant to Article 43 of the UN Charter. (Section 1 of Article 43 states, "All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights or passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.")

According to various reports circulated at that time with regard to Okazaki's memorandum, the Preamble to the San Francisco Peace Treaty that became effective on 28 April 1952 stated that "the Government of Japan applies for membership in the United Nations, and declares its intention to adhere to the principles of the UN Charter in any possible situation, and the Allied Nations will respect this intention." Based on this, the Japanese Government at that time gained approval of the Diet on 4 June 1952, had the then Foreign Minister Okazaki sign the membership application form on 16 June, and submitted it on 23 June to the UN general secretary.

The application was denied by the Security Council on 18 September that year, but it was subsequently approved at the 11th general meeting of the United Nations (on 18 December 1956), and Japan was admitted as a member.

Given all this process, the Japanese Government obtained approval from the Diet, and according to the expression—by all means—in the application, we must presume that the United Nations approved Japan's membership with an understanding, of course, that such membership would require participation in "military actions of the United Nations" (per Article 42 of the UN Charter). If we want to restrict our participation within the limit of our Constitution, we need to inform the United Nations of the meaning of this, I believe.

Specific Issue No. 2: An Official Document Exchanged Between Kishi and Herter

Fortunately, the situation in North Korea has improved. Despite the death of President Kim Il-song, in the early morning of 13 August, an agreement was reached at a meeting of under secretaries from the United States and North Korea in Geneva that North Korea would freeze its "plan to construct a carbon deceleration reactor" and stop reprocessing its nuclear fuel rods, and that the United States would support a change-over to light-water reactors. According to this agreement, the United States and North Korea will establish liaison offices. Also, the United States guaranteed North Korea that it would not use nuclear weapons, and North Korea declared that it would remain as a member of the NPT (nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty). As a result, the crisis on the Korean Peninsula seems to have been avoided for the time being.

However, as Prime Minister Murayama promised U.S. President Clinton that the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty would be kept intact, and declared a "continuation of diplomacy," he must make up his mind on how he will respond if some unfortunate emergency situation develops in Korea, by making sure of the full meaning of Article 6 of the Security Treaty, which describes "specifics," as well as "prior consultation" [previous two words in English] mentioned in an "official document exchanged between Kishi and Harter" about the article.

The above-mentioned official document is a memorandum sent by then Prime Minister Nobusuke Kishi to

Secretary of State Christian Herter on 19 January 1960, the day of signing a new Security Treaty. The memo stated a promise that a joint Japan-U.S. security council would be established for the "prior consultation system" relating to the application of Article 6 of the treaty (i.e., "In order to contribute to the security of Japan and to the maintenance of international peace and security in the Far East, the United States and its Army, Air Force, and Navy will be allowed to use facilities and land in Japan"). The following three areas are subject to prior consultation: 1) significant changes in the stationing of U.S. military troops in Japan, 2) significant changes in how the troops are equipped, and 3) combat operations to be performed from Japan (excluding those pursuant to Article 5). The first point pertains to a change in the size of a division in the Army or the Navy. The second point pertains to introduction of nuclear warheads and mid- to long-range missiles. The third point pertains to the use of facilities and land in Japan for direct combat operations. What needs to be pointed out here is that "facilities and land" per Article 6 include not only such places as Atsugi, Yokota, and Iwakuni that are used exclusively by the U.S. military pursuant to Item (a) of Section 4 of Article 2 of the Japan-U.S. Position Agreement, but also those places (Chitose, Hyakuri, Komatsu, and so on) specified in Item (b) in the same section of the agreement that are normally under SDF jurisdiction, as well as harbors, airports, and railroads.

In case of an emergency situation in Korea, if the United States requests permission to use the "facilities and land" at a prior consultation meeting pursuant to Article 6 of the Security Treaty, Japan is obliged to say, "Yes," immediately in exchange for protection provided by the U.S. military pursuant to Article 5 of the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty, except in such cases as "introduction of nuclear weapons and missiles." Therefore, in conducting his administration, Prime Minister Murayama must understand fully that his promise to "keep the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty" and to "continue diplomacy" carries with it such severe obligations mentioned above. In conjunction with the North Korean crisis, TOKYO SHIMBUN reported in its front-page headline on 17 June that the U.S. military investigated the Komatsu base and so forth, and that there was a danger that this might lead to the use of the right to collective defense. However, if a situation described in Article 6—i.e., an emergency on the Korean peninsula—develops, it is a treaty-based right for the U.S. military in Japan to use facilities and land in Japan.

Regarding introduction of nuclear weapons and medium- to long-range missiles, and depending on how the situation on the Korean peninsula progresses, it is also possible that the United States may propose during a prior consultation meeting deployment of Pershing II type, medium-range nuclear missiles in Korea and Okinawa (as restraining forces against the Nodong-1 of North Korea) in order to ensure the security of Japan and Korea as well as U.S. Forces in Korea, as in the case of the crisis in the 1970's when the Soviet Union

deployed its SS-20 medium-range missiles in actual combat readiness. Nodong-1 is a political weapon in North Korea like the SS-20 in the Soviet Union. For this kind of issue, Prime Minister Murayama should follow the example of Schmidt of the SPD in West Germany. Undaunted by the Soviet military threat, Schmidt persuaded NATO member countries to permit deployment of U.S. Pershing II type missiles in Europe to counter the SS-20, and eventually gained a great diplomatic victory at a Reagan-Gorbachev summit to abolish all JNF [expansion not given] (medium-range nuclear missiles). Prime Minister Murayama must make a decisive action.

Japan Lacks Prime Minister's Political Military Methods and Civilian Control

During the interpellation on 20 July, Prime Minister Murayama placed "civilian control" as a top item in the SDPJ's defense policy.

Also, in a "bill on a basic law on security" that is scheduled to be submitted to the party's emergency convention on 3 September, the "principle of limited defense" is included to limit the extent of minimum defense capability and the use of the defense right to territorial land, water, and sky, trying to clarify a "thorough implementation of civilian control" in conjunction with various principles, such as the ban on nuclear arms, prohibition of sending soldiers overseas, and the ban on exports of weapons.

But, what is "civilian control," anyway?

According to the history of Japan, "civilian control" in its true sense of the meaning was introduced to Japanese politics after the end of World War II, and therefore it has been in existence for less than half a century. Also, it has not been "control of military affairs by politicians," but rather "control of uniformed personnel by bureaucrats." (The budget is controlled by the Ministry of Finance [MOF], the equipment by the Ministry of International Trade and Industry [MITI], and information on international affairs by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs [MOFA].) In this sense, Japan can be called a nation of "bureaucratic control," not of "civilian control."

"Civilian control" is political methods where politicians, who are civilians with knowledge of "political military methods," make political judgment on such important decisions as "war or peace," affecting the existence of a nation and the people's lives, rather than relying on the judgment of career military officers who tend to give priority to military force.

"Political military methods" recognize the importance of military affairs in a nation's comprehensive security policy, and require a political awareness that the most important agenda for national politics are how to survive as an independent sovereign nation in the current international society that is still based on power politics, not on laws, and how to protect the people's lives, bodies, and assets. They are required studies on military affairs

for those politicians who have realized the importance of defense strategies for a nation, including its defense capability and readiness as well as relationships with its allies.

After the end of World War II, due to an extreme antiwar sentiment, "political military methods" were regarded as a link toward militarism and considered as dangerous and unnecessary. They were shunned by politicians, bureaucrats, scholars, and the mass media, and became an obsolete area for study. As Japan was on its way to becoming an economic superpower, "political military methods" were excluded from political science courses, and instead, economics was introduced into political science—"political economy" has attained the height of popularity. This disappearance of political military methods is closely related to why "civilian control" in its true sense has not taken root in Japan's democratic politics. The idea of "civilian control" was introduced to Japan on 3 May 1949 when Article 66 of the Japanese Constitution declared, "The prime minister and other ministers must be civilians."

From the time of the war between the Genji and Heike clans and throughout the feudal period—the Kamakura government of Yoritomo Minamoto and the Hojo clan, the Muromachi government of Takuji Ashikaga, the period of control by Nobunaga Oda and Hideyoshi Toyotomi, and the Edo government that was started by Ieyasu Tokugawa and continued for 15 generations—as represented by such military titles as "commander-in-chief of the expeditionary force against the barbarians," the class structure in Japanese society was always based on a military government rather than on civilian control, except for a period of government by the Imperial Court during the time of the Northern and Southern Dynasties. Court nobles as "civilians" had an emperor as a symbol of "authority," and placed themselves as "high-ranking courtiers allowed entrance to the Imperial Palace." They left military affairs to career military officers—"underground caretakers" beneath them—and lived through many turbulent centuries as the ruling class, retaining marks of honors for themselves and freeing themselves from ever-changing power politics.

The Meiji Restoration reestablished the imperial regime and eliminated the "shogunate," a military-based title, that had been used to retain political power. Those politicians in power in the Meiji period who overthrew the Tokugawa government and the hereditary system of feudal lords were also military men from the lower samurai class. Also, under the Meiji Constitution granted by the emperor, military affairs were defined as the "emperor's sacred prerogative of supreme command" that was apart from party politics—this meant no room for civilian control by the politicians from the Political Friends Association or the Democratic Party.

Once entered into war, as in the Tojo, Koiso, Yonai, and Suzuki cabinets, military officers became prime ministers and continued the military-based government.

Then, from the end of the war until 1952, Japanese politics was not based on the articles of the Japanese Constitution, but under control of the GHQ [Allied General Headquarters] led by General of the U.S. Army Douglas MacArthur. For Japan, which was an occupied country and did not have even the SDF, "political military methods" were not needed, and "civilian control" was an unnecessary idea.

In 1952, Japan regained its independence through the San Francisco Peace Treaty and established the Defense Agency and SDF on 1 July 1954. However, owing to the self-examination of Japan's involvement in the Pacific war and the feeling of disgust toward the ravages of war, the leaders of new Japan-politicians from the governing and opposition parties, bureaucrats at the MOF, MITI, and MOFA, university professors and other intellectuals, business leaders, the press, and so on—intentionally avoided discussion on "political military" affairs, leaving the issue of security to the United States, the world's policeman. The Defense Agency misconstrued the meaning of "civilian control" as "the superiority of the intraminsterial bureau over uniformed personnel." And, progressive intellectuals and bureaucrats from the MOF and other ministries and agencies defined themselves as "new court nobles" and policemen and self-defense officers in charge of public peace and defense as "new underground caretakers."

Max Weber warned strongly about the error in social sciences to "confound cognition with value judgment," and intellectuals in Japan made this same error by considering those who recognized the importance of national defense and the need for security policy as having affirmative views toward war. As a result, the idea of "political military methods" was dropped from postwar politics in Japan. This dysfunctional situation continued until the 1980's.

For 38 years after establishment of the so-called "1955 structure," civilian control in its true sense as political control over military affairs did not exist in Japan. Except for some individuals such as Yasuhiro Nakasone, successive prime ministers had no experience as director general of the Defense Agency, a post of figurehead minister that has been filled by newcomers and elders who had no prior experience as cabinet ministers.

Therefore, we have been seeing prime ministers whose knowledge of "political military methods" is almost nil and of "political economics" is the main. They don't know what an SS-20 is, shocking other prime ministers and presidents at summit meetings.

The Rhetoric Can No Longer Be Used

Civilian control in the postwar period has meant bureaucratic control, not political control, over the Ground, Maritime, and Air SDF. MOFA had jurisdiction over the Japan-U.S. Security Treaty. A Japanese representative for the Japan-U.S. joint defense council was head of MOFA's North American Bureau. Such positions as

defense vice minister, chief of the Accounting Bureau of the Defense Agency, and occasionally chief of the Defense Bureau and chief secretary were filled as temporary positions by bureaucrats from the MOF. Chiefs of the Personnel Bureau and the Education and Training Bureau were those from within the Defense Agency (if any), or those temporarily assigned from the National Police Agency or from the Ministry of Home Affairs. Chief of the Equipment Bureau was from MITI. Medical councilor was from the Ministry of Public Welfare. Councilor in charge of international issues was a permanent post for those temporarily assigned from MOFA. Budget, personnel, policymaking, interpellation at the Diet—all these functions were performed by the "foreign legion (the name used in the Defense Agency)." That was the actual status of civilian control in defense administration.

Major strategic decisions and information were left to the United States, and defense spending was less than 1 percent of GNP. Bureaucratic control prevailed for 38 years. But, as the cold war structure collapsed and the UN-centered approach began to gain support, Japan was faced with the issue of contributing its human resources in international affairs. As we entered the 1990's, when the true form of "civilian control—political control over military affairs" became necessary for Japan's security administration that used to rely on the United States and bureaucrats, ironically enough, we had, in one year, four prime ministers (Miyazawa, Hosokawa, Hata, and Murayama) and five director generals of the Defense Agency (Nakayama, Nakanishi, Aichi, Kanda, and Tamazawa), signifying the arrival of the era of "complete emptiness" of political leadership.

And, as we entered the 1990's, the cold war structure disappeared, and UN peacekeeping operations have become a real issue. Politics in Japan became separate and independent from the United States, making it necessary for Japan to consider national security as its own responsibility and as a political issue. And, to implement true "civilian control" for the first time, it has become necessary for those in charge of political diplomacy and security administration to study "political military methods" in earnest.

In other words, rather than military officers studying politics as in the past, it has become necessary now for civilians to study military methods and conduct political affairs. Precisely to this major change in qualification requirements for political leaders, Prime Minister Murayama and other coalition members of the cabinet from the LDP, the SDPJ, and Sakigake must respond. Japan's prime ministers in the future must never attend summit meetings without knowing what an SS-20 is.

Prime Minister Murayama's security policy, which was revealed during the interpellation at the Diet on 20 July 1994, can be interpreted as a great common denominator of the three governing parties—the LDP, the SDPJ, and Sakigake—and as a policy based on "political

military methods" for the 21st century. In the future, therefore, we should not resort to such unproductive discussions as "doctrinal arguments" or "exegetics." Politicians from the LDP made an irresponsible, unpersuasive, and self-justifying remark when they said, "As the Berlin Wall collapsed, the LDP-SDPJ coalition is not an illicit union." Both the LDP and the SDPJ of the "1955 structure" that glossed over differences with rhetoric and made compromise after compromise using figurative speech are jointly responsible for creating today's apathy toward "political military methods." As the SDPJ should be blamed for its irresponsible "categorical opposition," the LDP should be blamed for its negligence, because it knew the major deficiency in crisis management of Japan's security system and still stayed in power for 38 years without doing anything to correct this situation.

Introduction to Political Military Methods

Masayuki Akiyama, a famous staff officer who led Japan to a victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea during the Japanese-Russo War, spoke on the secret of success for military leaders by saying, "Carefulness and impatience are important for planning, and disinterestedness and calmness are the driving force for implementation." He also said, "Those who have a spirit of competition and carefulness can become strategists, even if they have not much knowledge" (both quoted from *Famous Military Officer Akiyama* by Masu Ikuo, published by Kobunsha Bunko). With such personal qualities, anyone with "no knowledge" can become a famous military officer.

In order to deepen the knowledge of "political military methods," a prime minister can "become a military strategist even if he has no knowledge," as long as he practices the following in carrying out his daily tasks:

1. Request information frequently from the Joint Information Liaison Council of the cabinet and establish a system of prompt reporting of important topics.

Permanent members of the council include chief of the cabinet Information Research Office, chief of the cabinet Security Office, chief of MOFA's Information Research Office, chief of the Defense Administration's Defense Bureau, chief of the National Police Agency Guard Bureau, and deputy chief of the Public Security Investigation Agency. The council, therefore, is based on a system to unify top-level information on public security and defense that can be expected best in today's bureaucratic organization. This must be put to use first.

2. Utilize the Security Council and others.

After each twice-weekly cabinet meeting, the prime minister should convene frequently a meeting for even 30 minutes of the "committee of cabinet members on comprehensive security issues" and the "committee of Diet members on issues relating to the Security Council (both are nonvoting, consultative bodies) to exchange

opinions and information among cabinet members on current problems relating to security issues.

3. Eliminate the taboo that keeps uniformed officers from entering the Prime Minister's Office.

During the Gulf war and at the time of sending PKO troops to Cambodia, the leaders from the Defense Agency's internal bureaus and the officers from the Ground, Maritime, and Air SDF were not allowed to enter the Prime Minister's Office on grounds that inviting them would cause people to "smell smoke." In terms of political military methods and civilian control, this is an idiotic attitude that is quite rare in the world. If there are some people who truly believe that disallowing uniformed officers from entering the Prime Minister's Office is pacifism according to the principle of civilian control, it seems hopeless. A prime minister must allocate at least 1 percent of his time on duty to get some briefings on current military affairs, new ideas for defense, the system of weaponry, and so on, by inviting uniformed officers to his office.

4. Never fail to attend graduation ceremonies at the Defense Academy and inspection of troops.

Attending graduation ceremonies at military academies for ground, maritime, and air forces that are the mainstay for the national armed forces in any country is an important function for the country's political leaders in securing loyalty from the cadets and in carrying out effective "civilian control."

In the Kingdom of Thailand, it is reported that the king himself issues diplomas to more than 2,000 graduates. A prime minister must by all means attend graduation ceremonies of the Defense Academy and inspection of troops. Reading of a speech of congratulations by proxy or attending through a video on a TV screen would demoralize the graduates and sap their sense of loyalty.

5. A prime minister himself must participate in simulation exercises for integrated defense.

To learn how a prime minister should act according to political military methods, the best teacher for Prime Minister Murayama is former Prime Minister Schmidt of the SPD in West Germany. After his party became a governing party, Schmidt studied political military methods for West German defense. He held simulation exercises for integrated defense strategies twice a year, alternating participation by his cabinet members at the underground bomb shelter in Mariental, a suburb of Bonn. He carried out these large-scale exercises so that in an emergency and even when he was unavailable, someone from his cabinet would be able to take command instead.

Two years after the Defense Agency and SDF carried out simulation exercises for integrated defense strategies at the Command and Exercise Hall in Ichigaya in June 1963 with a simulated emergency on the Korean peninsula, Dietman Haruo Okada from the SDPJ criticized

this as "a coup d'etat plan against civilian control" during a Diet session, making it a political issue. This is the so-called "Mitsuya incident." Twenty-six people, including a defense vice minister, received disciplinary action. Since then, simulation exercises with assumed emergencies have been banned. I hope Prime Minister Murayama will now learn from Schmidt and carry out simulation exercises for crisis management under the principle of "civilian control" with an assumed case of emergency on the Korean peninsula.

Crisis Management for Low-Intensity Conflicts Is Also the Prime Minister's Task

The command capability of military and tactical nature that is required of a prime minister is not limited to the dispatch of defense forces. Since enactment of the Law on Establishment of the cabinet Security Council on 1 July 1986, the following four kinds of cases have been designated also as the prime minister's areas of command (per jurisdiction of the cabinet Security Office): 1) cases of hijacking such as the Dacca incident, 2) cases similar to the MiG-25 asylum incident, 3) cases similar to the shooting down of the Korean Airlines plane, and 4) major calamities on the scale of the Great Earthquake of 1923 that cause problems in public peace. Here, also, Chancellor Schmidt of the SPD in West Germany exhibited his superior leadership ability in crisis management when a Lufthansa airplane was hijacked at Mogadishu Airport on 13 October 1977. In Mogadishu, the capital of Somalia, the Baader-Meinhof group of the West German Red Army held the passengers and crews on board the Lufthansa airplane as hostages, and requested release of its members from prison. Chancellor Schmidt immediately had conferences with NATO member countries and the government of Somalia. As the National Defense Forces of West Germany were not permitted to be sent outside the NATO region, he immediately dispatched the GSG-9, a special antiterrorism unit from the National Border Police, to the site, and at the same time sent General Secretary Hans Urgen Vishnefski—an SDP leader who had served as foreign minister in the past—to give command directly to the GSG-9 troops. Literally, it was civilian control by a politician leading the troop, and the incident was resolved successfully.

In measures against hijacking, as Prime Minister Murayama made an international promise publicly on "continuation of diplomacy," if a hijacking incident occurs, the Japanese Government must adhere to the "no-concession principle (i.e., not to make concessions like releasing prisoners or paying ransoms in response to the demands of hijackers)," which has been approved at a series of summit meetings, and to the "no-take-off principle," which was approved at the Toronto summit (on 19 June 1988). For example, if a hijacking occurs in Haneda, in addition to complying with the "no-concession principle," the government cannot let the airplane take off to another country even if it is asked to do so by the hijackers; it must take care of the incident strictly within its own territory and on its own responsibility. This "no-take-off principle" was proposed by

English Prime Minister Thatcher, voted for by U.S. President Bush and Canadian Prime Minister Mulroney, and against by Kohl from Germany, Mitterrand from France, and De Rita from Italy. It was approved by a deciding vote cast by the former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita. Therefore, I would like to stress specifically that Japan has made an international pledge that it will not permit "release beyond laws and regulations" weighing human lives above the earth.

It is necessary to have a crisis management system ready for low-intensity conflicts such as follows: 1) emergence of a massive number of refugees and boat people, due to some situation on the continent and the tension on the Korean peninsula; 2) recurrence of accidents like the one at the Chernobyl nuclear plant; 3) possibility of recurrence of such incidents as the political asylum case of North Korea's high government officials and military officers and the MiG 25 case; 4) occurrence of a need to rescue Japanese residents abroad—therefore, crisis management exercises may be necessary at the Prime Minister's Office; 5) sending SDF troops for PKO purposes to Rwanda—in preparation, it may be necessary to revise the "PKO Cooperation Law," a defective law that was a product of compromise based on the 1955 structure, and particularly its Article 24, "Rules on the Use of Weaponry"; and 6) partial revision of the Self-Defense Forces Act to make it possible to use airplanes for government use only and of the SDF to rescue Japanese residents abroad.

Military Methods for Merchants

After the end of the Pacific war, Japan threw away weapons and rebuilt itself into an economic superpower by practicing "Samurai-style mercantilism." The time has come for the rebuilt merchant nation Japan to study "military methods" to protect itself.

During the age of wars, merchants in Sakai [present-day Osaka] were highly business-minded. They provided war funds to Nobunaga, Hideyoshi, and Ieyasu, and in exchange received licenses for their trading ships that monopolized foreign trade. They embarked on great ventures abroad and built a merchant city state called "Sakai."

Then, they used their diplomatic skills to have good relations with successive war lords, and participated in politics with their money and materials. Using their huge economic power, they built walls and moats around their city. They hired masterless samurai to serve as their own soldiers and equipped themselves with weaponry and guns that were most advanced at that time. They, therefore, formed a city state that was walled and fortified.

If the expression, "military methods for merchants," does not sound right, "the security system for wealthy merchants" can be used. Or, "the security policy for a merchant state" may do.

What the times now require from the leaders of Japan's politics and administration are "military methods for

merchants" to protect the liberty, peace, and prosperity of the merchant nation Japan that has been built upon "samurai-style mercantilism."

It is time for Japan's civilian politicians to learn about military affairs, as Churchill, Schmidt, Thatcher, and Bush did, not as such military men as de Gaulle, Eisenhower, and Chiang Kai-shek studied political economics.

To repeat, political leaders must work on their "political tactics" to learn about political military methods, decide on "military strategies" by listening to opinions of specialists in military affairs, and leave "military tactics" to uniformed officers. And this is the U.S. and English way of civilian control.

North Korea

Commentary Denounces Military Exercises in ROK

SK0211022094 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1222 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Commentary by Yun Pyong-son: "Reckless War Racket"]

[FBIS Translated Text] According to reports, the Kim Yong-sam puppet group has decided to wage a war exercise of the puppet ground force in the whole area of Seoul for four days beginning 1 November. The war exercise dubbed Shield will include the firing of blank ammunition and the mobilization of various military vehicles.

As is known, Foal Eagle 94—a provocative joint military exercise that involves the U.S. imperialist aggressor forces, and the innumerable puppet forces and reserve forces—is now being conducted in South Korea.

It is needless to say the Shield war exercise, being timed to coincide with Foal Eagle 94, is a deliberate and premeditated provocation to aggravate North-South relations and lead the situation on the Korean peninsula to a phase of war.

The South Korean puppets are further kicking up preparations for a war of northward aggression, going against the nation's aspiration for the peaceful reunification. Babbling that the capabilities to make prompt attacks and to counter the enemies' attacks should be possessed, the puppets are hurriedly bringing in U.S. military equipment—including firing equipment for Cobra helicopters, anti-artillery radar, and equipment for blocking infrared rays—that were slated to be brought in next year. This is one clear example.

In addition, the puppets are perpetrating consecutive grave military provocations by bringing in military vehicles carrying armed bandits and randomly firing guns in the area of the Military Demarcation Line where the

North and South are in tense confrontation. These incidents are by no means accidental.

As is well known, Kim Jong-sam has blurted that reunifying the country under the liberal and democratic system is his invariable goal and dream. It is without saying that this is tantamount to saying he will expand his colonial fascist rule in South Korea to the North half of the Republic and is an overt declaration that they will confront us and wage a war with us.

Foal Eagle 94 and Shield war exercises, which are currently being staged in South Korea, started from the Kim Jong-sam group's invariable policy of unleashing a war of northward aggression. The puppets are attempting to ignite a new fuse of war on the Korean peninsula by inciting North-South confrontation and rendering the situation strained.

This is not the only goal the Kim Jong-sam group is seeking after repeated war commotions. The puppets have not expressed condolences on the fellow countrymen's tragic incident, but also oppressed with bayonets the South Korean students and people who paid condolences, receiving curses and denunciation from the people at home and abroad.

Moreover, the puppets, who had ran about to rupture DPRK-U.S. negotiations, have been reduced to the fate of a dog that is futilely chasing after a chicken on a roof. With the repeated failures in its domestic and foreign policy, the puppets are in despair and depression. To make matters worse, big accidents have continuously occurred within South Korea, further driving the puppets into a snag.

The South Korean people, who are sick and tired of treacherous policies, are all the more rising up for anti-Kim Jong-sam struggles. Likewise, voices demanding that some actions should be taken are resounding from the military and the conservative forces.

Being driven into a tight corner, the Kim Jong-sam puppet group are consecutively perpetrating war exercises and are threatening the people with war exercises. Thus, it attempts to sustain its crumbling power. However, the war commotions can never be a way out for those who are dying.

Those who are fond of fire are destined to be burnt to death. If the Kim Jong-sam group continues to go on the road of confrontation and war to find a way out of this, it will only hasten its destruction.

The puppets should not run recklessly like fools who rush in where angels fear to tread.

ROK Opposition Leader Urges 'Cabinet' To Resign

SK021103194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1023
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Yi Ki-tae, chairman of the opposition Democratic Party of South Korea, called a press conference at

the building of his party on October 29 and urged a resignation en bloc of the "cabinet," a radio report from Seoul said.

He ascribed the present crisis including the breakdown of the Songsu Grand Bridge to the lack of ability of the present "government" and its neo-authoritarian rule. "But the 'government' is shifting the blame for all the policy blunders on to the predecessors," he said.

He demanded that the "cabinet" responsible for the crisis resign en masse and those involved in it be arrested and dismissed.

Suspended Indictment of 'Army Purge Coup' Viewed

*SK0211100894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1003
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Former "Army Chief of Staff" Chong Sung-hwa and some 20 others, who had filed lawsuits against those involved in the "December 12 army purge coup" in 1979 in South Korea, held a meeting on October 29 and threatened that they would appeal to the high court against the decision of the prosecution, a radio report from Seoul said.

They said the prosecution "abandoned the legal judgment itself by suspending indictment while admitting the crimes" of the rebels.

On the same day, Chang Tae-wan, who was the "metropolitan garrison commander" at the time of the coup, demanded that the criminals be punished. He said it was unjustifiable for the prosecution to suspend indictment while defining the action of those involved in the coup as "a clear military revolt."

The opposition Democratic Party published a commentary, urging the reinvestigation into the "coup d'état" case and the legal punishment of those involved in it and vowing to continue fighting till the case is dealt with properly.

Trade Union Urges Repatriation of Prisoners

*SK0211045594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—"We, in the name of the entire trade union members and workers of the Northern half of the country, strongly urge the South Korean authorities once again to send old Kim In-so, Ham Se-hwan and Kim Yong-tae back to the North unconditionally [word indistinct]," says the Central Committee of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea [GFTUK] in a statement on Tuesday.

The statement notes that the present fascist authorities of South Korea under the "civilian" veil are imposing

unbearable sufferings on those old men, still detaining them who had been kept in prison for 30 odd years.

Branding this as a barbarous act that could be done only by the ignorant Kim Yong-sam group which pays no heed to the misfortunes and sufferings of human beings and crudely violates international law and humanitarianism, the statement says:

It is a continuation of their anti-national moves intended to worsen the North-South relations intentionally that the South Korean authorities are detaining, under the unreasonable pretext, the old men who should have been repatriated.

The GFTUK Central Committee scathingly denounces the South Korean rulers for refusing to send back Kim In-so, Ham Se-hwan, Kim Yong-tae and other unconverted long-term prisoners, branding their unjustifiable act as a malicious challenge to international law and humanitarianism and as an anti-national barbarous act obstructing national reconciliation and unity.

If the South Korean rulers persistently refuse the repatriation of those old men, keeping them under detention, in disregard of our repeated demand, they will be entirely to blame for all the grave consequences arising therefrom.

The statement expressed the belief that trade unions of different countries who defend human rights and value humanitarianism will launch a powerful international support campaign for the repatriation of Kim In-so, Ham Se-hwan, Kim Yong-tae and other unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea to the Northern half of Korea.

Groups 'Strongly Urge' Repatriation of POW's

*SK0211041094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0404
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—The world public circles continue to strongly urge the release of unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea and their repatriation to the North.

The international committee for the release and repatriation of unconverted long-term prisoners in South Korea to the North issued a statement on October 25.

Recalling that Kim Yong-tae, Kim In-so and Ham Se-hwan who were arrested during the last Korean war were kept in prison for dozens of years for the mere reason that they demanded their return to their native places, the statement said the Seoul authorities' act is quite contradictory to international law and the elementary principle of humanitarianism.

The statement stressed that today when a thaw has set in with the publication of a framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States, the South Korean authorities must return these long-term prisoners to the North as demanded by them.

The Ghana Committee for Democracy and Human Rights issued a statement on October 18, saying that the return of the old men, Kim In-so, Ham Se-hwan and Kim Yong-tae, to their hometowns where their families and relatives are waiting for them is their legitimate right which no one can violate.

The statement urged the South Korean authorities to take necessary measures for them to return to the North as they wish.

Truth Behind 'Spy Case' Exposed by Businessman

*SK3110151494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1505
GMT 31 Oct 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA)—Yi Chwa-yong, a businessman under the influence of the Association of South Korean Residents in Japan, who was once chairman of the Society of Korean Families for the Rescue of Japan-Resident Korean Political Prisoners in South Korea, called a press conference some time ago and exposed the truth behind the Yi Hwa-chun "spy case" faked up by the Kim Yong-sam fascist group, according to CHOSON SINBO.

The Kim Yong-sam fascist clique arrested Yi Hwa-chun in September by invoking the "National Security Law" on the unfounded charge that he had "conducted spy activities" with "fund" provided by his uncle Yi Chwa-yong residing in Japan.

"The 'spy case' traces its origin to a 'spying case' forged under the Pak Chon-hui military dictatorial regime," Yi Chwa-yong said, and continued [words indistinct] island spying case' faked up under the Pak Chong-hui regime 20 years ago, I was groundlessly labelled as 'the chief of the Japan base of the spying' and my elder brother served a prison term of five years allegedly for involvement in the case. Yi Hwa-chun is the third son of my brother."

Explaining the background of the spy charge against Yi Hwa-chun, Yi Chwa-yong said:

"Hwa-chun was bereaved of his father when he was 17 years old. In the summer 1990, he crossed to Japan with my brother's family. I gave some aid to my nephew who was living in want on farming.

"But the Kim Yong-sam 'regime' labelled Hwa-chun as a 'spy', alleging that this fund I gave him in aid is 'a fund for spy activities of the Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Unification'. Saying that Hwa-chun's family cannot clear itself of the stain of "spy" as long as the "National Security Law" is in force and the puppet regime exists, Yi Chwa-yong told the reporters:

"National reunification must be won through a struggle and Kim Yong-sam be overthrown soon".

Earlier, on [words indistinct] Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Unification made

public a statement declaring that the Yi Hwa-chun "spy case" is an invention of the "Agency for National Security Planning".

CPRF Spokesman Denounces 'Eagle 94' Exercises

*SK0211104994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1040
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—The start of the "Eagle 94" joint military exercises against the North by the South Korean authorities further spoils the atmosphere of reconciliation, cooperation and dialogue between the North and the South and, furthermore, proves that they oppose dialogue itself.

The spokesman of the Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland [CPRF] says this in a statement today denouncing the "Eagle 94" joint military manoeuvres now being staged across South Korea.

The statement reads:

Reports say that joint military exercises codenamed "Eagle 94" involving vast Armed Forces—the U.S. forces occupying South Korea and the bulk of the puppet army and "reserves"—were launched across South Korea on November 1.

The joint manoeuvres claimed to be held to "test the major command, control and communication systems" and accumulate "experiences in actual war" will reportedly continue for a whole week till November 7.

This is a premeditated action to bar the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework which was published with much efforts and drive the situation of the Korean peninsula to a phase of confrontation and war, not to detente and peace.

As everyone knows, the conclusion of the DPRK-U.S. talks and the publication of the agreed framework have brought a climate of detente and peace to the Korean peninsula and this affirmative development has evoked welcome and support at home and abroad.

Some bellicose forces in the United States and the South Korean puppets, however, have started adventurous manoeuvres for a war against the North, challenging the desire of our nation and humankind for peace, thus leading the situation of the peninsula where signs of detente and peace were in sight back to the phase of growing tension and confrontation.

The "Eagle 94" joint war game now being staged by the United States and the South Korean puppets is grave in that it was launched shortly after the publication of the agreed framework between the DPRK and the U.S. and it is dangerous in that it is a reckless war rehearsal against the North which is different only in name from the Team Spirit joint military exercises which they had promised to stop.

It must be noted that the "Eagle 94" runs diametrically counter to the spirit of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework, that it is a very ill-boding provocation throwing a dark shadow on the way of its implementation.

We cannot but pay attention to the fact that the Kim Yong-sam group, in league with outside forces, is bringing the situation of the country back to the dangerous phase of confrontation and war.

The Committee for the Peaceful Reunification of the Fatherland sternly denounces the joint military exercises "Eagle 94" launched by the United States and the South Korean puppets, branding it as a deliberate act to bar the implementation of the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework and drive the situation on the Korean peninsula to a phase of confrontation and tension and a malicious challenge to the desire of our nation and the world peaceloving people for peace.

Dialogue is incompatible at all with a war game.

It is hypocrisy and lie for the South Korean authorities to call for dialogue and cooperation while staging war exercises against fellow countrymen.

All the fellow countrymen in the North, the South and overseas confirm once again from the war rehearsal now going on in South Korea that our nation cannot live in peace for a moment nor can avoid a scourge of war with the traitor Kim Yong-sam left alone and that national reconciliation and unity can be achieved and the peace of the country and its peaceful reunification be promoted only when he is removed.

The provocateurs must clearly know that they will have to bear full responsibility for all the consequences of their feverish war exercises against the North.

We will never look on with folded arms at the military manoeuvres against the North the South Korean puppets are staging with outside forces.

U.S. Commits 210 Acts of 'Air Espionage' in Oct

SK0211044194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0436

GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist warmaniacs committed air espionage on the northern half of Korea on more than 210 occasions in October with the mobilization of U-2, RC-135, E-3, P-3 and other types of reconnaissance planes, military sources said.

This shows they are stepping up war preparations against the DPRK.

Foreign Party Leaders Hail North-U.S. Accord

SK021101894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1012

GMT 2 Nov 94

[Spelling of names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Party leaders of different countries, when they met Korean ambassadors recently, expressed full support for the agreed framework between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States.

Klaus Riis, chairman of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Danish Communist Party (Marxist-Leninist), said the adoption of the agreed framework through negotiations between the DPRK and the U.S. is a victory of the DPRK and a great achievement in the struggle for peace and security on the Korean peninsula.

Maria Delos Augeles Moreno, general secretary of the National Executive Committee of the Institutional Revolutionary Party of Mexico, appreciated the sincere efforts made by the Korean people for a solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, and hoped that the DPRK-U.S. agreed framework would help toward the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and the world.

Budragchagiyn Dashyondon, general secretary of the C.C., the Mongolian People's Revolutionary Party, said he was glad at the successful DPRK-U.S. talks, and hailed it.

"Invariable is our position in hoping for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue of the Korean peninsula," he stated.

"We believe," he said, "that the Korean people will achieve the reunification and prosperity of the country, united ever closer around the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il as intended by the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song."

Meanwhile, Angel Castro Lavarello, president of the National Executive Committee of the Left Revolutionary Union of Peru and chairman of the Peruvian Front for National Liberation, said in a statement that it is of special significance that U.S. President Bill Clinton sent a letter of assurances to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme leader of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

"We urge the U.S. administration to honestly implement its obligation laid down in the President's letter of assurances and the agreed framework," he said.

Peruvian Parties Issue Statement

SK021103794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028

GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Twenty-eight political parties and organisations of Peru including the American Popular Revolutionary Alliance, the Socialist Political Action Party, the Revolutionary Socialist Party and the General Federation of the Working People issued a joint statement on October 25 supporting the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States.

The joint statement highly estimated the agreement, regarding it as an important historical milestone for an overall solution to the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula and the normalisation of relations between the DPRK and the United States.

The publication of the agreed framework is another political and diplomatic victory of the DPRK Government headed by dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, in that the agreement fully reflects the just position and reasonable proposals of the DPRK for the resolution of the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula, the statement said.

It urged the United States to implement with utmost sincerity president Clinton's letter of assurances and the points it promised to the DPRK in the agreed framework.

Accord Said 'Shining Victory'

SK0111213894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1515
GMT 1 Nov 94

[Spelling of all names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Foreign party leaders expressed welcome and support to the agreed framework between the DPRK and the United States, when they received DPRK ambassadors and embassy officials on October 25 and 26.

Porfirio Munoz Ledop, chairman of the National Committee of the Democratic Revolutionary Party of Mexico, said the publication of the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States was greatly conducive to the cause of peace on the Korean peninsula and in the world and hoped that the Korean people under the wise leadership of his excellency Kim Chong-il, their supreme leader, will achieve one brilliant victory after another in their efforts for the reunification of the country and world peace and security.

Arnold Aleman, national chairman of the Constitutional Liberal Party of Nicaragua, said the adoption of the agreed framework between the DPRK and the United States was a shining victory of the Korean people.

Indalicio Sayago Herrera, general secretary of the Socialist People's Party of Mexico, said that through the talks with the United States, the DPRK demonstrated to the world its independent and peaceful policy for the resolution of the nuclear issue.

Rolf Hagel, chairman of the Workers' Party-Communists of Sweden, said the publication of a framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States is a significant victory of Korea, which is a fruition of the masterly diplomatic strategy of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Roberto Gabriele, general secretary of the Movement for Peace and Socialism of Italy, said the victory won by the Korean people under the wise guidance of the dear

leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is a victory of the Communists and the progressive forces of the whole world.

Niranzin Govind Baidya, chairman of the Central Committee of the United People's Front of Nepal, said the Korean people's struggle to resolve the nuclear issue on the Korean peninsula will be recorded in the history of world politics. He expressed the belief that the Korean people will certainly win in the struggle for the reunification of the country, too.

Overseas Korean Groups Comment

SK3110213294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1519
GMT 31 Oct 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA)—The North America-Korea Friendship Association, the Federation of Koryo Businessmen in Americas and the Association of Koryo Businesswomen, overseas Koreans' organizations, jointly expressed support to the agreed framework signed between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the United States of America.

Saying that the historical fruition of the DPRK-USA talks is a "declaration reflecting the unshakable will for peace, stability, prosperity and national reunification of General Kim Chong-il who is the successor to the great leader President Kim Il-song living eternally in the hearts of the Korean people, and who is enjoying enthusiastic support and encouragement of the world people," the organizations expressed their determination to struggle for the reunification of the country.

The Federation of South Koreans in Japan for Democracy and Reunification stated that the agreed framework would help toward realizing the desire of the entire Korean countrymen for the peace and denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and national reunification.

The organization accused the South Korean rulers for spreading foolish opinions about the agreement with their insidious intention to lay obstacles in the way of the normalization of DPRK-USA relations by putting forward infeasible preconditions.

It demanded that the United States honestly implement the agreement for a peaceful solution to the nuclear issue, the improvement of the relations with the DPRK and the termination of the Cold War on the Korean peninsula.

Canadian Friendship Group Agrees

SK0211101194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1006
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—The Canadian headquarters of the North America-Korea Friendship Association published a statement on October 24, viewing the adoption of the agreed framework between the DPRK and the United States as a great victory which demonstrated the

resourceful diplomatic capacity of the homeland and struck the world with admiration.

A new bright era of a great fortune for the nation is opening thanks to the great leader of the nation, the statement said.

Recalling that U.S. President Clinton sent a letter to Comrade Kim Chong-il, the supreme leader of the Korean people, concerning the provision of light water reactors and the supply of alternative energy, it said this signifies an amazing change of the time and shows the proud appearance of the homeland.

It demanded that Kim Yong-sam follow the trend of the times, warmly welcome the implementation of the framework agreement between the DPRK and the United States as a fellow countryman and stop inciting confrontation.

South Koreans Protest Japanese Minister's Remark

*SK021110394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1025
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—The association of bereaved families of the Pacific War dead held a rally in front of the Japanese Embassy in Seoul on October 29 to denounce the remarks of the Japanese trade minister distorting Japan's past war of aggression and urge the Japanese prime minister to dismiss him, a radio report from Seoul said.

In a statement, the organisation demanded that Japan reflect on her past aggression and her government make a substantial compensation to the victims of the Pacific war.

Japan's Attempts at UNSC Seat Denounced

*SK0211105294 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1045
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[“Japan Must Not Be Allowed To Take Permanent Seat of UNSC”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—NODONG SINMUN in a by-lined article today stresses that Japan must not be allowed to occupy a permanent seat of the United Nations Security Council [UNSC].

Noting that the desperate efforts of Japan to get a permanent seat of the Security Council have surfaced in the current U.N. General Assembly session, the article says:

This attempt of Japan is motivated by its wild ambition for overseas expansion and its megalomania. And it is trying to become a permanent member by abusing the growing demand of the international community for the

democratisation of the United Nations and for the reform of its Security Council.

It is ridiculous of the Japanese authorities to claim that Japan is qualified to take a permanent seat of the Security Council.

Japan is a country which committed aggression and war crimes in the past. The world admits that Japan invaded Korea and other Asian nations and inflicted immeasurable misfortunes and sufferings upon them.

Japan, however, has not yet atoned for them.

Truth to tell, it does not have even the elementary qualification to be a permanent member.

Japan pursues a very heinous aim in eyeing a permanent seat.

First of all, it intends to win the position of a political power, exercise its influence worldwide and, furthermore, establish its domination on the international scale by becoming a permanent member.

If Japan took a permanent seat, it will seriously affect the world peace and security. If it is allowed to be a permanent member, it will use this position as a lever for stepping up its conversion into a military power and a nuclear power. And this will create a legal condition for Japanese militarism to freely resort to military intervention and armed action in the international arena.

In a nutshell, Japan's permanent membership is immediately linked to aggression and war, domination and pillage.

Japan must look squarely at the reality and stop acting rashly.

Japan's 'Overseas Aggressive Design' Viewed

*SK0111103894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1024
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[“NODONG SINMUN on Japan's Overseas Aggressive Design”—KCNA headline]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—The Japanese Defence Agency on October 27 decided to set up a system of “quick reaction reserve self-defence officers” who could be turned into a front-line force in the event of contingency and include 15,000 “reserve self-defence officers” in the formation of units.

Commenting on this, NODONG SINMUN today says the system is aimed at building up a force in the form of “quick reaction combat power” for armed interference in other nations.

The analyst further says:

The Japanese reactionaries have so far reinforced “the Self-Defence Forces” (SDF) in every way for overseas aggression. “The SDF” is one of the five biggest armed forces in the West in terms of combat power. But the

Japanese militarist forces, not contented with this, are now further strengthening their armed forces.

Fearful of protests at home and abroad, they intend to reinforce their armed forces in such a manner as to increase the "reserve self-defence officers." This means that the numerical strength of "the SDF" will be increased by 15,000 men. All of them having "SDF" officer's career behind them, they are enough to drastically increase the number of their combatants any time when necessary.

It is a grave step because it has been taken when Japan's overseas aggression is surfacing as a practical danger.

The increase of "the SDF's" war capacity by the Japanese reactionaries reveals their intention to launch into overseas aggression in full force. They want to repeat the history of aggression, come what may. But this will lead them to self-destruction.

They would be well advised to cool their head bloated with ambition for overseas aggression and stop running amuck.

PRC President Discusses Sino-Korean Friendship

SK0211043394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0430
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China and president of the People's Republic of China, met a delegation of the Central Committee of the Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland of Korea at Zhongnanhai on October 31.

President Jiang Zemin told the delegation that Sino-Korean friendship was established and developed by President Kim Il-song together with veteran revolutionaries of China and was cultivated by the two peoples at the cost of blood. When the great leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Il-song passed away, the Chinese people shared with the Korean people bitter sorrow at the loss of the sagacious leader, he added.

The Chinese people believe that the Korean people will accomplish President Kim Il-song's cause, closely united around the Workers' Party of Korea headed by Comrade Kim Chong-il, he said.

Jiang Zemin said the Chinese people regard all the achievements of the Korean people as their own.

He said he rejoiced over the agreement reached at the DPRK-USA talks, adding that China hopes the situation on the Korean peninsula will be stabilized.

Youth League Delegation Returns From PRC

SK0111001694 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The League of Working Youth of Korea delegation headed by Kim Song-chol, a vice

chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on 27 October by train from its visit to China.

Red Cross, PRC Agricultural Official Arrive

SK0211044894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0431
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—A delegation of the Chinese Society of Agronomy and Forestry led by its vice-president Han Yimin and delegate for the Eastern Asia of the International Committee of the Red Cross Christophe Swinarski arrived here on Tuesday.

A home-visiting group of publishing and disseminating workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yun Man-ki, a section chief of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, home-visiting groups of Korean students in Japan and the 227th short-term home-visiting group of Koreans in Japan arrived in Wonsan on the same day.

Youth Delegation Returns Home After Thai Visit

SK0111001894 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea delegation headed by Choe Hyon-tok, a vice chairman of its Central Committee, returned home on 27 October by train from its visit to Thailand.

LPA Political Department Delegation Departs

SK0111105594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1041
GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—The delegation of the General Political Department of the Laotian People's Army [LPA] led by Col. Gen. Siphon Phalikhan, vice-minister of defence and director of the department, visited the Democratic People's Republic of Korea from October 28 to November 1.

During its stay in Korea, the delegation laid a wreath before the statue of the great leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill and observed a moment's silence and was invited to a party hosted by the General Political Department of the Korean People's Army [KPA].

The guests visited Mangyongdae and the Ok Pong-nin and Chon Yong-kil units of the KPA and inspected the Tower of the Chuche Idea, the Revolutionary Museum of the Ministry of People's Armed Forces, Panmunjom and other places.

At the talks held between delegations of the KPA and LPA General Political Departments on October 29, the sides informed each other of the situation of their countries and exchanged views on a series of matters of

common concern and on the strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between the two armies.

The Laotian delegation presented a gift to dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people.

Belarus Communist Party Delegation Returns Home

SK3110235594 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1300 GMT 27 Oct 94

[FBIS Translated Text] The Party of Communists of Belarus delegation headed by A. Lashkevich, secretary of the Central Committee, returned home on 27 October by plane. Chi Chae-yong, deputy director of a department of the Workers' Party of Korea Central Committee was on hand at the airport to bid the delegation farewell.

Dailies Mark Algerian Revolution Anniversary

SK0111103694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1028 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Newspapers here today dedicate articles to the 40th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

NODONG SINMUN says in a signed article that after the independence, the Algerian people have made strenuous efforts to liquidate the aftermath of the colonial rule of the imperialists and build an independent and prosperous, new Algeria.

Algeria is striving to defend the dignity of the Arab nation against imperialism and Zionism, strengthen and develop the non-aligned movement and expand friendly and cooperative relations with different countries, the paper points out, and goes on:

Korea and Algeria have forged and developed the friendly relations from long ago.

The Korean people will continue their efforts to develop friendly relations with the Algerian people in the idea of independence, peace and friendship.

The Korean people wish the Algerian people success in their efforts to build an independent and prosperous, new Algeria.

MINJU CHOSON in a signed article says that the Korean people extend congratulations to the Algerian people on the significant day of the start of the revolution.

Congo Chuche Study Chairman Issues Letters

SK0111105394 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1031 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Joseph Asselam [spelling of name as received], chairman of the Group for the Study of the

Chuche Idea of Marien Ngouabi University of the Congo, issued a statement on October 25, supporting the appeal of the Asian Regional Institute of the Chuche Idea (ARIJI) to the followers of the chuche idea the world over.

In the statement he expressed full support to the proposal of the ARIJI to set February 16, the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, as "day of chuche" and grandly celebrate it as a common holiday of humankind, and vowed to devote everything to this noble work.

He said his study group would widely explain the appeal to the followers of the chuche idea in the Congo and the rest of Africa, more energetically disseminate and study the chuche idea and take an active part in the international seminar on the immortal chuche idea to be held on February 16 every year.

He reaffirmed solidarity with the Korean people in the struggle to reunify the country through confederation under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, true to the behests of the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

DCRK Proposal Supported by Overseas Parties

SK3110151794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1510 GMT 31 Oct 94

[Spelling of all names as received]

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, October 31 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in Sweden, Bulgaria and Mozambique on the occasion of the month of support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo [DCRK].

Speaking at the meeting sponsored by the Workers' Party- Communists of Sweden on October 18, its chairman Rolf Hagel said that the proposal advanced by the great leader President Kim Il-song in 1980 to reunify Korea by means of founding the DCRK is being supported on a worldwide scale for its validity and reasonableness.

"Our party will make every possible effort for Korea's reunification," he declared.

Referring to the justness of the DCRK founding proposal, Georgiy Stoyanov, chairman of the Bulgaria-Korea Friendship Association, said at the meeting in Bulgaria on Oct. 20: "We believe that the Korean people, under the wise leadership of dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, their supreme leader, will defend and develop Korean-style socialism and reunify the country without fail, upholding the cause of the great Comrade Kim Il-song."

A letter and a message to the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Meanwhile, Boris Petkov, chairman of the Executive Council of the C.C. [Central Committee], the Bulgarian Communist Party (Marxists), said in a statement on

October 19 that the DCRK founding proposal is the most reasonable and fair proposal which comprehensively reflects all the problems arising in reunifying Korea.

He held that the South Korean authorities should stop at once the criminal act of going against national reunification, unconditionally accept the confederacy formula of reunification and the 10-Point Programme on the Great Unity of the Whole Nation, and demolish the concrete wall of division without delay.

Koreans From Japan Visit Kim Il-song's Statue

SK0211051594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0504
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—The members of the home-visiting group of publishing and disseminating workers of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) headed by Yun Man-ki, a section chief of the Central Standing Committee of Chongnyon, and members of the home-visiting group of Korean students in Japan staying in the socialist homeland on November 1 visited the statue of the respected leader President Kim Il-song on Mansu Hill, Pyongyang, and honoured his memory.

Yun Man-ki said that, on Mansu Hill, he could hardly repress the intense longing for the respected leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song.

He went on:

"We lost the tender-hearted father of the nation. But we overseas compatriots have not lost heart. Because we have dear general Kim Chong-il, another great leader of the nation.

"We will vigorously struggle to accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, upholding dear general Kim Chong-il with loyalty and filial piety, to fulfil the behests of the fatherly leader.

Algerian Ambassador to Korea Hanafi Oussedik and his embassy officials on the same day visited the statue of President Kim Il-song and laid a wreath before it and observed a moment's silence on the 40th anniversary of the start of the revolution in Algeria.

And they called at the statue of Comrade Kim Chong-suk, an anti-Japanese heroine and indomitable communist revolutionary fighter, in the Revolutionary Martyrs' Cemetery on Mt. Taesong, Pyongyang, and laid bouquets of flowers before it and observed a moment's silence.

Liu Jianhua, military attache, and members of the military attache section of the Chinese Embassy in Pyongyang laid bouquets before the statue of President Kim Il-song and observed a moment's silence on the same day.

Memorial Services for Kim Il-song Held Abroad

SK0211044694 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0426
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Memorial services on the hundredth day after the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song were held at the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan, the Santa Maria Reina Church in Lima, Peru, the Zairean Youth Group for the Study of the Chuche Idea, the Lahore Branch of the Pakistan-Korea Friendship Association, the Democratic Youth Union of Nicaragua and the Centre of Indian Trade Unions and in San Jose of Costa Rica, Sana of Yemen, Kotonou of Benin and Otwock of Poland.

The participants in the services observed a moment's silence in memory of President Kim Il-song.

Many people including Secretary Antonov of the Socialist Party of Kazakhstan made memorial addresses.

They said President Kim Il-song was the father of the people who restored the country to the Korean people and devoted everything to their happiness. Korea owes all its miraculous changes and achievements to his wise leadership, they added.

They expressed the firm belief that the Korean people under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il would accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song.

Representatives of public organisations of Tunisia, Palestine, Madagascar, Senegal and other countries visited DPRK missions in their countries on this occasion and laid bouquets before his portraits and paid a silent tribute to his memory.

More Memorial Services Reported

SK0111044894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0427
GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Memorial services were held in Dar-es-Salaam and at the Algeria-Korea Friendship Club and the Equatorial Guinea-Korea Chilbo Timber Company on the hundredth day after the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Memorial services also took place at the Portuguese Central Committee for the Study of Kimilsongism, the Communist Party of Cameroon, the Cuba-Korea Friendship School, the Tunisian Committee for Solidarity with the Workers of Korea and the all India Indo-Korean Friendship Association and in Paris and in Peru.

Wreaths and bouquets were laid before portraits of President Kim Il-song in the halls of memorial services and the participants paid a silent tribute to his memory.

Many people including Jean Pierre Ngambi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cameroon, made memorial addresses at the services.

They said the 80 odd years of President Kim Il-song were a brilliant life dedicated to the shaping of the nation's destiny and the accomplishment of the cause of socialism under the banner of the chuche idea.

President Kim Il-song was an outstanding leader of the working class of the world who led the world people's cause of independence to a brilliant victory, and a tender-hearted father who enjoyed their unanimous respect and reverence, they said.

They stressed that the revolutionary cause of chuche started by President Kim Il-song is being successfully carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il.

Works of Kim Il-song, Kim Chong-il Published

*SK0211102994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1021
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Famous works of the great leader President Kim Il-song and historical works of the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il, which were recently translated and published in different countries, have been displayed at the exhibition of Comrade Kim Il-song's works.

More than 30 works translated and published in 15 countries including Laos, Bangladesh, Pakistan, India, Tanzania, Egypt, Ethiopia, Bulgaria and Russia have been added to the exhibits.

Among the newly exhibited works of President Kim Il-song are "Let Us Bring the Advantages of Socialism in Our Country Into Full Play", "Let the North and the South Open the Way to Peace and the Reunification of the Country in a United Effort" and "Non-Aligned Information Services Must Contribute to the People's Cause of Independence". They give comprehensive exposition of the problems of bringing the advantages of the socialist system into full play and accelerating socialist construction under the banner of the chuche idea, reunifying Korea under the banner of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and problems concerning information services of non-aligned and other developing countries.

The works of Comrade Kim Chong-il exhibited this time include "The Workers' Party of Korea Organizes and Guides All the Victories of Our People", "On the Fundamentals of Revolutionary Party Building" and "Abuses of Socialism Are Intolerable". These works expound the tasks and way for strengthening the revolutionary party and establishing its leadership, the historical lessons in building the ruling party under socialism and the basic principles of the building of a revolutionary party of the working class, and the problems of

decisively rejecting all manner of abuses of socialism and defending and unswervingly honoring socialism.

Those works were published in ten languages including Russian, Dutch, Bengalee, Urdu and Hindi.

Chongnyon Officials Vow Loyalty to Kim Chong-il

*SK0211102194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1016
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, November 1 (KNS-KCNA)—Officials of the Central Standing Committee of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan (Chongnyon) met in Tokyo Tuesday [2 November] to make an oath of loyalty in response to the message of thanks sent by the great leader of our people Marshal Kim Chong-il to the entire people.

Present at the meeting were Chairman Han Tok-su, First Vice-chairman Yi Chin-kyu, Chief Vice-chairman Ho Chong-man and other officials of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee.

Vice-chairman So Man-sul, Director of the Organizational Department Ha Tae-hong and Director of the Educational Department Kim Su-chin of the Chongnyon Central Standing Committee made speeches.

The speakers said they were overwhelmed with emotion and excitement upon receiving the message of thanks from respected General Kim Chong-il. They stressed that the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song would always be with them.

They expressed their resolution to devote their all to the prosperity of the homeland, the realization of national reunification in the 90s and the patriotic work of Chongnyon, with the firm faith that they will surely win when they are guided by respected General Kim Chong-il.

Austrian Public Figures Send Kim Chong-il Gift

*SK0111100794 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1001
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people, received gifts from Peter Fauser, member of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK, and Manfred Kraxner [spelling of name as received], mayor of Wolfsburg and chairman of the Wolfsburg Branch of the Society for the Promotion of the Relations Between Austria and the DPRK.

The gifts were handed to the Korean Embassy in Austria.

They said that his excellency President Kim Il-song is the great leader of the Korean people and the world people, adding that they made a present of rare flower seeds to his excellency dear Kim Chong-il out of their desire to hand down through generations the immortal exploits and contributions of the president.

Foreign Party Leaders Greet Kim Chong-il
*SK0111044594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0423
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il received messages of greetings from foreign party leaders on the 49th anniversary of the foundation of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK].

The messages came from Ali Houdou, secretary general of the Party of Revolution of Benin; Jean Pierre Ngambi, general secretary of the Communist Party of Cameroon; Amoussouvi Vignik Amedegnato, general secretary of the Togolese People's Rally; Kwesi Pratt, general secretary of the Popular Party for Democracy and Development of Ghana; Khalequzzaman Bhuiyan, convenor of the Central Committee of the Socialist Party of Bangladesh; Hardial Bains, national leader of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxism-Leninism); Frank Baude, chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party-KPML(R) of Sweden; Terence A. Marryshow, political leader of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Movement of Grenada; and Youssef Amin Wali, general secretary of the Egyptian National Democratic Party.

They extend warm congratulations to Comrade Kim Chong-il on the anniversary of the WPK and wish him a long life in good health.

They express the belief that the WPK under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il will creditably carry to accomplishment the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Kim Chong-il's Message for Overseas Compatriots

*SK0111044994 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0441
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—A meeting was held here on Monday to convey to overseas compatriots the message of thanks addressed by dear Marshal Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and people, to the entire people who deeply mourned the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

Present there were Kim Yong-sun and officials concerned, members of delegations and visiting groups of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, Korean residents in China and other overseas compatriots, who are staying in the socialist homeland.

The message of thanks sent by Marshal Kim Chong-il was read to the participants.

The speakers said respected Marshal Kim Chong-il was so kind as to send the message of thanks to the people in the homeland and compatriots overseas though it was too natural and filial duty for them to have deeply mourned for the great leader.

Saying they are firmly convinced that the fatherly leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song will always be with them and the future of the country is bright as there is respected General Kim Chong-il, they renewed their pledge to uphold the respected general with more intensive loyalty and filial piety than they showed to the great generalissimo.

They declared that they would as ever hold respected General Kim Chong-il in high esteem as the great leader of the nation and devote their all to accomplishing the revolutionary cause of chuche under his leadership.

They also said they will achieve the noble cause of national reunification in the 90s at any cost through the unity of the entire fellow countrymen under the banner of the 10-point programme of the great unity of the whole nation, so as to acclaim the respected General Kim Chong-il at the reunification festival without fail, always feeling remorse at having failed to acclaim the great leader Generalissimo Kim Il-song on the rostrum of the reunification plaza.

A letter of pledge to Marshal Kim Chong-il was adopted at the meeting.

Kim Chong-il Inspects Chongnyu Bridge

SK0211005194 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader [widaehan yongdoja] of our party and people, inspected the Chongnyu bridge. Comrade Kim Chong-il, chairman of the DPRK National Defense Commission and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, inspected the Chongnyu bridge, the first-stage construction of which has been completed.

Comrades Kye Ung-tae and Han Song-yong, members of the Political Bureau of the Workers' Party of Korea [WPK] Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; Comrade Choe Tae-pok, alternate member of the Political Bureau of the WPK Central Committee and secretary of the party Central Committee; Comrades Kim Ki-nam and Kim Kuk-tae, members of the WPK Central Committee and secretaries of the party Central Committee; and other functionaries concerned accompanied him.

The newly constructed Chongnyu bridge situated on Taedong River, noted for its beautiful scenery, is some 450 meters long and scores of meters wide. It is a modern and unique steel wire cable bridge in which two main piers are firmly rooted in Taedong River, and centered on this, scores of steel wire cables hang down in a fan shape from both sides.

The soldiers and builders who are vigorously launching into building the Chongnyu bridge by upholding the party's magnificent capital construction plan must highly manifest mass heroism, patriotic devotion, and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance and fortitude so

that the extensive and complicated construction work can be carried out successfully. By doing so, a pride feat was established by completing the first-stage construction by 1 November.

With the unique construction of another modern bridge that traverses Taedong River, the scenery around Taedong River became more beautiful and the promotion of further convenient transportation methods to the citizens of the capital became possible.

After inspecting the steel wire cable bridge, another monumental creation of the era of the Workers' Party, Comrade Kim Chong-il expressed great satisfaction over the fact that the bridge was constructed with characteristics and with a modern taste. He also highly assessed the heroic feats of the soldiers and builders who finished the technologically difficult and complicated construction work through their own strength in a short time.

Comrade Kim Chong-il said that the steel wire bridge was constructed well, in which Moranbong and 1 May Stadium are in harmony with Taedong River. He pointed out that when the second-stage construction, which will link Sopyonyang, is completed, the Chongnyu bridge will play a big role in further smoothly solving the transportation problem of the citizens of the capital.

Comrade Kim Chong-il elucidated the tasks and methods in accelerating the work to completing the second-stage construction of the Chongnyu bridge, and expressed the firm belief that the soldiers and builders will also progress the second-stage construction quickly with the spirit of having completed the first-stage construction in a short time.

Embraced with the rock-firm faith of what the party decides we will do, the soldiers and builders are filled with the firm determination to accelerate the second-stage construction of the Chongnyu bridge entrusted by the comrade supreme commander so that it can be completed at the highest level as soon as possible.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Scientists, Students

*SK0111045094 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0435
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people, extended thanks to scientists, technicians and workers of Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Pyongyang cinematic machine factory and other units, who had made a great contribution to scientific researches.

They had devised and manufactured a highly efficient electronic microscope which would be greatly helpful to the development of science and technology and to the educational work.

Comrade Kim Chong-il also sent thanks to secretary of the party committee of the chemical plants construction complex Yi Pyong-son, war veterans and working people of different units in Kaesong, and teachers and pupils of different schools including Nahung Primary School in Iwon County, South Hamgyong Province, who had done good things for the society and collectives.

And his thanks went to 22 graduates of Pyongyang Sangchu Senior Middle School and Chong Sun-hui, teacher in charge of them, who have collectively volunteered to be orderlies of the Pyongyang-Yongsong road, which is associated with the immortal leadership feats of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Kim Chong-il Sends Thanks to Units, Workers

*SK0211044494 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0434
GMT 2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, sent thanks to officials of the Ministry of Railways, the medical workers of the Yang-gang provincial people's hospital and Kim Yong-chae, director of the Tongdaewon office of foodstuff shops in Pyongyang, and her family for their examples in displaying the tradition of Army-people unity.

They visited units of the People's Army several times and congratulated the soldiers on their achievements in combat and political training.

The speakers at meetings for conveying the thanks said they would give full play to the tradition of Army-people unity established during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle, defend Korean-style socialism centred on the masses and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche, upholding the leadership of Comrade Kim Chong-il with loyalty and filial piety.

Meetings Held To Convey Kim Chong-il's Message

State Planning Commission, More

*SK0111101594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1008
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—Meetings were held in different parts of the country to convey the message of thanks sent by Comrade Kim Chong-il, the dear leader of our party and our people, to the entire people who deeply mourned over the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song.

On October 30 and 31 the meetings took place at the State Planning Commission, the State Agricultural Commission, the Ministry of Railways, the Ministry of Mining Industry, the Ministry of Electric Power Industry, the Yongsong Associated Bureau of Machinery, the Pukchang Thermal Power Complex,

Kim Chaek University of Technology, the Pyongyang Senior Middle School No. 1 and other commissions and ministries of the Administration Council, central organs, scientific and educational institutions, cultural, public health and press organs, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and units of the Korean People's Army and the Korean People's Security Forces.

At the meetings Comrade Kim Chong-il's message of thanks was conveyed.

Speakers said that the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il sent the message carrying deep trust and expectation to the people who had expressed deep condolences day and night, in bitterest sorrow at the loss of the respected leader Comrade Kim Il-song whom they had followed and respected, believing in him as in heaven.

They said that the message of thanks reflects his deep love for and trust in the people and his noble intention to make sure that the entire people and the People's Army officers and men remain loyal and filial subjects who will accomplish through generations the revolutionary cause of chuche started in Mt. Paektu, as they pledged before the bier of the respected leader.

The speakers unanimously pledged to defend and honor Korean-style socialism centering on the popular masses with the might of singlehearted unity, upholding the noble intention of the dear leader to successfully carry forward and accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche to which the respected leader devoted great efforts and heart and soul in his lifetime.

At the meeting held at Hong Sun-chol unit of the Korean People's Security Forces, the speakers declared that they would defend the revolutionary cause of chuche with guns with the honour and pride of holding the great leader General Kim Chong-il, the ever-victorious, iron-willed brilliant commander and a great master of military affairs who is possessed of outstanding and matchless grit at the head of the party, the state and the revolutionary Armed Forces.

Letters of oath and resolution to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Industrial Complexes, More

SK0211050194 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0449
GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 2 (KCNA)—Meetings for conveying the message of thanks sent by the dear leader of our party and our people Comrade Kim Chong-il to the entire people who deeply mourned the death of the great leader President Kim Il-song were held at the Kim Chaek iron and steel complex, the February 8 vinalon complex, the Sinuiju general chemical fibre mill, the February 8 Chiktong youth coal mine, the Suwon farm in Paechon County, the Pyongyang University of light industry and other organs, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and

schools and Cho Myong-rok unit of the Korean People's Army [KPA] and other units of the KPA and the Korean People's Security Forces.

The message of thanks of Comrade Kim Chong-il, the great leader of our party and our people and supreme commander of the Korean People's Army, was conveyed and speeches were made at the meetings.

The speakers said in an emotional tone that for all the people to have most deeply mourned the death of the father of the nation who led our people to victory and glory, always finding himself among them till his age over eighty, in indescribable sorrow as his bereaved sons and daughters, was their duty as the people and the revolutionary soldiers who enjoyed a worthy life and happiness in his bosom, holding him in high esteem as the father of the families of the whole country, but the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il said our people are really a great and admirable people and sent the message of thanks to them.

Our people could rise up by changing sorrow into strength and courage after suffering the loss which made them feel as if the sky fell and the earth broke up, because there was for them dear Comrade Kim Chong-il, the speakers said. They stressed the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is immediately the fatherly leader President Kim Il-song.

Stating that our people who have another great leader unfailingly loyal to the idea and the cause of the respected leader at the head of the revolution are the happiest people in the world who are blessed with a sagacious leader, they emphasized that, as there is the dear leader, our prospering country and the anthropocentric socialism of our style will throw greater rays all over the world.

They vowed to remain loyal to the leadership of the dear leader, the destiny and future of our nation, firmly defend the revolutionary tradition of chuche and immortal revolutionary achievements attained by the respected leader and more dynamically struggle to creditably accomplish the revolutionary cause of chuche.

Messages of pledge and resolutions addressed to Comrade Kim Chong-il were adopted at the meetings.

Chuche Idea of Single-Hearted Unity Stressed

SK0211140694 Pyongyang NODONG SINMUN in Korean 21 Sep 94 p 2

[NODONG SINMUN article by Han Chong-hui: "The Chuche Idea Is an Ideological Basis of Our Single-Hearted Unity"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The most consolidated and vigorous unity in the world is the single-hearted unity of the leader [suryong], the party, and the mass. The Korean revolution is the revolution being victoriously advanced by the might of single-hearted unity. Also, the might of

our own style of socialism, which does not falter under any circumstances, is the just might of single-hearted unity.

Our single-hearted unity has become consolidated and vigorous in displaying the invincible might of the revolution and construction. This is because our single-hearted unity has held the great chuche idea as its ideological basis.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il has indicated: The ideological basis of the cohesion and unity of our party is the revolutionary idea, the chuche idea of the great leader [suryong].

Unity is the life of the revolution as well as a decisive guarantee for all victories. The revolutionary struggle is very difficult and ardent. It is the working class' revolutionary cause that begins with such unity and advances by the might of such unity. The might of the masses comes from such unity. There is nothing more valuable than such unity itself in the revolutionary struggle. Such unity is the just revolution, while the revolution is the just unity.

The popular masses' history of protracted struggle for independence is a history in which the unity of the popular masses is being constantly consolidated and developed.

Originally, true unity is based on the agreement of the ideological will of the members of a collective body. The cohesion that has been made by obligation, or the unity that has been forged practically [silmujoguro] and not by ideological unity, cannot last long, nor can it overcome the ardent trials of the revolution.

If the popular masses want to achieve the solid unity of ideology and will based on one ideology, they should hold the great idea. The greatness of the idea, which becomes the banner of unity, determines the solidness and invincibility of the cohesion and unity of ideology and will.

Today, our party and people have achieved a single-hearted unity in which they are firmly and ideologically united as one around the great leader [yongdoja]. This is totally due to the immortal chuche idea created by the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il-song.

The chuche idea is the only guiding idea of our revolution as well as the revolutionary idea that more clearly elucidates the way to meet the popular masses' desire and demands for independence. The popular masses can achieve an invincible single-hearted unity that will not falter under difficult circumstances if they make efforts to achieve realization based on the chuche idea. This is the truth that has been clearly proven in the practice of our revolution. Because of the chuche idea, the banner of the great unity, for the first time in history our people should be able to become dignified people who have

achieved invincible single-hearted unity and who are firmly united as one around the party and the leader [suryong].

Above all, the chuche idea is an ideological basis that makes it possible for all people to give prominence to the center of unity and to ideologically unite as one around it.

Unity needs a center. Single-hearted unity is the solidest unity in which the center is firmly guaranteed. As every substance in the world is formed around its core, the popular masses can form the strongest unity when the unity is based on one center.

The center of the popular masses' unity is the leader [suryong]. The popular masses must unite around the leader in order to become the independent main force of history and to creatively pioneer their own destiny. In order for the popular masses to firmly unite around the leader, they must possess the correct understanding and view of the leader.

The great chuche idea gave all the explanations to the ideological theory of the revolutionary view of the leader for the first time in history, thus providing a mighty ideological basis for the popular masses to firmly unite around the leader. The revolutionary view of the leader is an ideological theory that forms the essence of the chuche idea. The revolutionary view of the leader explains that the leader has the absolute position and decisive role in the revolutionary struggle of the working class. It also presents the lofty truth that when the popular masses uphold the leader and firmly rally around the leader, they can brilliantly pioneer their destiny. This is why everyone who learns about the chuche idea will entrust his destiny entirely to the leader and firmly unite around the leader without the slightest selfishness.

Today, our people firmly believe the dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is the savior of their destiny, and are firmly united around the comrade leader like iron. That our revolution will win and our true life and happiness will bloom when we have the dear comrade leader is a firm and solid belief deeply engraved in the hearts of our people who fought with the chuche banner during the prolonged course of the struggle. The lofty mental world of our people, who awake or asleep want to better uphold the dear comrade leader and defend the dear comrade leader as if they were rifles and guns, is based on crystal clear loyalty toward the leader and a revolutionary view of the leader. In terms of the firmness of the center and the heat of the people's loyalty in upholding the center of unity, our single-hearted unity shines as the crystal of unprecedented lofty loyalty and filial piety.

The great chuche idea is the only ideological basis that can achieve ideological unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks.

Establishing the single-hearted unity of the party and the revolutionary ranks is essentially a question of achieving

ideological unity. A group which is not controlled by one but various ideologies cannot establish true unity.

In order to make all members of a society ideologically one, it requires a superior ideology. The popular masses only accept, and make it their own ideology, an ideology that accurately reflects their demands and interests, and presents correct ways to achieve them.

The great chuche idea is an independent ideology that most accurately reflects the aspirations and demands of the revolutionary people of our times, and a scientific and revolutionary ideology that most clearly elucidates the road toward progress and prosperity for the popular masses. Therefore, everyone who longs for independence will sympathize with the chuche idea and accept it as his own ideology.

Today, our people take the chuche idea founded by the great leader as their faith, and every one of them thinks and acts in accordance with the demands of the chuche idea. It is our people's unanimous faith and exact will that our chuche idea is the greatest, and the line and policies of our party, which have embodied the chuche idea, are the most correct. Thus, any strange ideology or life-style disseminated by the imperialists and reactionaries cannot penetrate into our party and the revolutionary ranks. Only one ideology, the chuche idea, pulses throughout the entire society.

There is nothing in the world that can stop the march of our party and revolution, which established the invincible single-hearted unity of all the people around the great leader based on one ideology, the chuche idea.

Today, our people's single-hearted unity based on the chuche idea is being further vigorously solidified under the wise leadership of the dear comrade leader. The dear leader Comrade Kim Chong-il is ceaselessly developing and enriching the chuche idea, which was founded by the great leader, with his extraordinary wisdom and the vigorous activities of ideological theory. Thus, the chuche idea gloriously shines as the unitary revolutionary guiding ideology of today's era of independence; the ideological basis of our single-hearted unity is being solidified as a rock.

The dear comrade leader presented the slogan "Let us thoroughly arm ourselves with the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song's revolutionary ideology!" and vigorously leads our people in the struggle to implement the slogan. Because he is standing at the forefront, our party's chuche idea is being thoroughly embodied in political, economic, cultural, and all other aspects of social life, and the tradition of single-hearted unity based on the chuche idea is being adhered to generation after generation.

As long as we have the single-hearted unity of the revolutionary people, who have the great leader and who are strongly armed with the chuche idea, there are no

difficulties that cannot be overcome by us and there are no fortresses that cannot be occupied by us.

Our people will uphold the leadership of the dear comrade leader with loyalty, will further solidify our single-hearted unity based on the chuche idea, will expedite the reunification of the fatherland, and will perfect the victory of socialism without fail.

Consumer Goods Industry Records 'Sharp' Increase

*SK0111105894 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1034
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 1 (KCNA)—The workers engaged in the local industry of Korea have given a sharp lift to the production of consumer goods.

According to data available, over 240 local industrial establishments had hit their yearly targets by the end of October.

Nearly 40 industrial establishments under the Pyongyang Municipal Associated Local Industry Bureau have topped their daily quotas more than 30 percent.

Local industrial establishments in North Phyongan and Kangwon Provinces are beating their yearly goals in succession by meticulously organising production and operating equipment at full capacity.

Ten odd garment factories including the Potonggang Garment Factory and the Tongdaewon Garment Factory have honored their yearly assignments four months ahead of the set time, while saving much cloth.

Press Groups Publish Medical, Scientific Books

*SK0111151594 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1508
GMT 1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Pyongyang, November 8 (KCNA)—Korean publishing houses have of late issued many new scientific and technological books.

"Precision Attrition" brought out by the Industrial Press Group describes experiences gained in lapped-finishing and scientific and technical questions arising in it such as the principle and features of attrition, the theory of lapped-finishing, factors affecting the quality of precision attrition, lapping moulds and powder, conditions for lapped-finishing, the lapped-finishing machine, lapped-finishing of typical ultra-precision parts and their manufacturing processes and ultra-precision attrition.

"Plating of Nonmetal Daily Necessities" published by the press group gives a detailed description of the methods of treating the surface of nonmetals and chemical and electrolytic plating and plating of the printing machine and plastic products.

The press group published several dozen other scientific and technological books conducive to the chuche-orientation, modernization and scientization of the national economy including "Handbook on the Operation and Repair of Hydraulic Turbines", and "Reader for Metal Technician".

The Science and Encyclopedia Press Group has published a number of technological books on electronic and automation industries, and many medical books such as "Thoracic Surgical Clinic" and "Obstetrical and Gynecological Resuscitation and Intensive Treatment" in order to improve the practical ability of the health care workers and contribute to the promotion of the health of the working people.

"Thoracic Surgical Clinic" which consists of an outline and particulars gives detailed descriptions about chest diseases and their developmental pathology and their pathological anatomy, symptoms, diagnosis, prevention, treatment and operation.

"Organic Mineral Granulated Fertilizer", "A Series of Meteorology and Climate", "Common Sense of Introduction of Heavy Rails" and other scientific and technological books have been published by the Agricultural Publishing House and the Railway Publishing House.

South Korea

DPRK Letter Tells U.S. of Nuclear Freeze

SK0211084694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0841 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea has sent an official letter to the United States notifying beginning of specific actions to freeze its nuclear activities, sources here said Wednesday [2 November].

Vice Foreign Minister Kang Sok-chu sent the letter to American Ambassador-at-Large Robert Gallucci, chief nuclear negotiator with North Korea, via the North Korean mission in the United Nations, they said.

The letter says the Pyongyang government instructed cancellation of plans to reload fuel into its 5-mw [megawatt] reactor and to remove the new fuel rods soon to a storage site, the sources said.

The construction of 50-mw and 200-mw reactors was stopped as of Nov. 1, it says, and North Korea is ready to discuss with the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) operation freeze of its radiochemical laboratory, actually a nuclear reprocessing plant, and other nuclear-related facilities.

North Korea proposed opening of experts' talks with the United States on disposition of the used fuel rods and on exchange of liaison offices.

Similar announcements were made Tuesday at Foreign Ministry spokesman's interview with the North Korean Central News Agency.

Officials here welcomed the announcement, calling it the first actual step in implementing the North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement signed last Oct. 21.

Gallucci Urges North To Withdraw DMZ Troops

SK0211010094 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Tokyo, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Robert Gallucci said Tuesday that North Korea should withdraw its troops deployed along the Demilitarized Zone (DMZ) in order to establish ambassador-level relations with the United States, JIJI Press reported.

In an interview with JIJI at the State Department, Gallucci, who headed the U.S. delegation to high-level nuclear talks with North Korea in Geneva last month, stressed the need for Pyongyang to address its intensive troop deployment along the DMZ and ballistic missile development program before normalizing relations with Washington.

Gallucci, noting that North Korea deploys 60 percent of its 1 million troops along the DMZ and that this is unnecessarily provocative, said he would urge Seoul and Pyongyang to build mutual trust to achieve the North's withdrawal of troops and heavy arms from the DMZ, the Japanese News Agency said.

Saying inter-Korean dialogue is an indispensable condition for improved U.S.-North Korea relations, he maintained that should Pyongyang refuse to improve ties with Seoul, it would be very difficult for Washington to effect normalization with Pyongyang as stipulated by the nuclear agreement.

Mid-Level Meeting on Reactor Project Opens

SK0211021494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0211 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—A mid-level inter-ministerial meeting opened Wednesday to form a special committee on the light-water reactor project for North Korea, but more work remains to be done, officials said Wednesday.

Ambassador for nuclear affairs Kim Sam-hun led the meeting that brought together working-level officials from nearly 10 government agencies to discuss South Korea's representation in the Korea Energy Development Organization (KEDO), which will oversee the project, and the formation of a special committee.

The officials said coordination was still under way, including the level of members that will participate in the committee.

They said the level, initially believed to be vice minister, may be lowered.

Policy on DPRK Questioned at Interpellation

SK0211010794 Seoul *THE KOREA HERALD* in English 2 Nov 94 pp 2, 5

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok said yesterday that the government plans to once again push an inter-Korean summit after the inauguration of North Korea's new leadership. He also said the government will first tackle the issue of reunion of separated family members of the two Koreas if inter-Korean dialogue resumes. The premier made it clear that the government will neither review its denuclearization policy nor consider reshuffling the administration's diplomatic and security team. Yi disclosed these ideas while speaking in response to lawmakers' questions over the government's foreign and unification policy during an interpellation session in the National Assembly.

Ruling and opposition lawmakers yesterday took issue with Seoul's policies toward Pyongyang and assistance in providing light-water reactors to North Korea under the Geneva nuclear settlement. They also pointed out discord between the administration's diplomacy and security teams and the alleged inconsistent policy toward Pyongyang which surfaced during the U.S.-North Korea nuclear negotiations.

Also, some opposition lawmakers called for the resignation of Defense Minister Yi Pyong-tae in connection with the shooting incident which took place at a military firing range Monday.

Rep. Pak Sil of the opposition Democratic Party (DP) urged the government to use diplomatic efforts to reduce the cost needed to support U.S. forces in South Korea, contending that the nation will face an economic burden in the wake of supporting the construction of light-water reactors in North Korea.

Rep. Kim Chong-ho of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) asked to know about the government's prediction on whether North Korea will faithfully observe the Geneva agreements or not. "The government should work out measures against a possibility that North Korea may not give up its attempt to develop nuclear weapons, call for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops stationed here and the abolition of National Security Law," Kim said.

Rep. Yi In-che (DLP) stressed the need for a review of the government's denuclearization policy. "Our failure to take the initiative in resolving the North's nuclear issue resulted from the former government's declaration not to possess nuclear reprocessing and enriching facilities," Yi said.

Saying that the nuclear issue was not settled but postponed as a result of the Geneva talks, Rep. No Chae-pung (DLP) argued that he can't understand the government's view that the agreements laid a groundwork for national unification.

Some DP lawmakers, including Rep. Mun Hui-sang, urged President Kim Jong-sam to dismiss his aides handling foreign affairs, saying that their hard-line stance put the government's policy toward Pyongyang into chaos. The opposition lawmakers also proposed the establishment of a joint, special economic zone near Panmunjom in order to spur inter-Korean economic cooperation.

Responding to queries, Deputy Premier and Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku said the assistance in providing light-water reactors to North Korea should be pushed with a concept that it is a plan aimed at ensuring sufficient energy on the Korean Peninsula in the coming 21st century.

Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said how much the nation should pay for the construction of light-water reactors has yet to be decided, but added that South Korea is expected to play a major role in planning the reactors and in supplying equipment.

No's Remarks Create 'Aftershocks'

SK0211081494 Seoul *YONHAP* in English 0754 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—The ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) is suffering aftershocks in the wake of a controversial speech Tuesday [1 November] at the National Assembly by party lawmaker and former Prime Minister No Chae-pung.

The professor-turned-politician harshly criticized the Kim Jong-sam government's diplomatic and reform policies, insisting that its foreign policy "has something to do with" North Korean strategy toward Seoul while its reform drive lacked overall substance.

As No's remarks have created a sensation, the ruling party hurriedly called a Executive Council meeting Wednesday morning, deciding to have DLP Chairman Kim Chong-pil apologize to President Kim for the party's failure to block No's speech and bury the issue at that.

Despite the decision by the top party organ, however, the DLP is split over how to handle the fallout from his remarks.

Lawmakers from the so-called Minju Faction, who are mostly followers of President Kim from his opposition days, are grumbling that they can hardly work with a man like No.

On the other hand, the so-called Minjung Faction members, followers of former ruling party members under the No Tae-u and Chon Tu-hwan governments, seem to feel sympathy for him.

A senior Minjung Faction member argued that "anyone can make such utterances. If he is reprimanded, freedom of speech within the party will be further constrained."

Rep. Yi Man-sop, former assembly speaker, said a few points cannot be agreed, but some members are siding with No. "We don't need to take issue with his speech as he made the presentation on his own."

Another Minjung member, Rep. An Mu-hyok, who normally represents the conservative forces, supported No by saying that even ruling party lawmakers do not have to keep their mouths shut.

However, Minju Faction members expressed strong displeasure over the speech by No, with whom they maintained uneasy relations even before the inauguration of the incumbent government.

DLP Secretary-General Mun Chong-su said this is not the appropriate time for the party to take any disciplinary action against him.

But Rep. So Chong-won, who is also state minister for political affairs, noted that some inside the party favor stern action against No. "There must have been premeditated intention in his speech," he insisted.

Kim Pong-cho, chief of DLP South Kyongsang Provincial Chapter, blasted Rep. No for making "rash and thoughtless statements. He went far beyond the pale and must leave voluntarily."

Rep. No himself remained serene amid the storm, offering no excuses or explanations for his remarks.

"There's no hidden meaning in the speech. I just spoke up for the interests of the country, transcending the ruling and opposition parties," No said, adding that he has no plans to resign his assembly seat or leave the party.

Lawmakers Criticize Present Course

*SK0211071494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0651 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—The criticism a ruling Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) lawmaker leveled at the government over its North Korea policy in parliament Tuesday has led to a hot political debate on the nuclear renunciation policy of former President No Tae-u's Sixth Republic.

The democratic faction loyal to President Kim Yong-sam and some members of the Democratic Justice faction allied with former President No in the ruling camp, as well as opposition politicians, have made an issue of No's declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula in 1991, saying it was the wrong course to take.

Displeased at the sharp criticism of the government's nuclear policy by Rep. No Chae-ping, who served as chief presidential secretary and prime minister under No Tae-u, they argue that No's denuclearization policy should be blamed for the confusion in the present government's nuclear policy.

In particular, Rep. No's call for a strong North Korea policy backed up by force contradicts the nuclear renunciation policy of the Sixth Republic in which he was deeply involved, according to the democratic faction.

Rep. Yi In-che, a key member of the faction, said in a speech at a parliamentary plenary session Tuesday: "Because we decided to give up nuclear fuel reprocessing and uranium enriching facilities in the days of the Sixth Republic, we are in this situation today."

Nobody knows for certain whether North Korea has nuclear weapons, but it has used the nuclear card effectively in securing billions of dollars for new nuclear reactors and a U.S. commitment to normalize relations. On the other hand, the Sixth Republic gave up nuclear facilities for nothing in return.

The nuclear renunciation declaration, when South Korean confronted hostile North Korean troops along the 155-mile demarcation line, was a near-zero nuclear policy, according to the democratic faction.

They are calling for a close review of former President No's denuclearization declaration on the Korean peninsula and amendments where necessary.

No declared in a statement issued on Nov. 8, 1991, that South Korea would not make nuclear weapons, nor would it possess or use such weapons.

Publicizing the nuclear renunciation policy, the No government said North Korea no longer had any reason to refuse international inspections, noting the declaration had enabled South Korea to join international efforts to eliminate nuclear and other arms of mass destruction.

The denuclearization declaration and the subsequent declaration of no nuclear arms on the Korean peninsula resulted in North Korea subscribing to the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT).

The point at issue is the part of the declaration renouncing nuclear fuel reprocessing and uranium enriching facilities which can be applied to peaceful use of nuclear energy.

Rep. Yi blamed the Sixth Republic's policy renouncing these nuclear facilities for "our having no political leverage in the nuclear row with North Korea," calling for amendments to the Sixth Republic's nuclear renunciation policy.

"Is there any nation, except for us, that renounced nuclear fuel reprocessing and uranium enriching facilities of its own accord? We must have these facilities on condition of faithfully receiving International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) inspections as Japan does."

Yi's demand is backed up not only by many ruling and opposition lawmakers but also by scholars and some government officials.

Deputy Premier and National Unification Minister Yi Hong-ku once said that if North Korea had even half a nuclear bomb, the joint North-South declaration on a nuclear-free Korean peninsula would become invalid.

Other government officials have privately opined that the policy renouncing the possession of nuclear fuel reprocessing and uranium enriching plants for peaceful application of nuclear energy must be amended sometime in the future.

When North Korea was using its nuclear card to threaten the United States, the government had no choice but to stand by and listen as it had no such card, and this still displeases a fair number of people.

Analysts say the No Tae-u administration adopted the nuclear renunciation policy because its interests and those of the U.S. Government converged on that policy.

Washington was then known to be pursuing a Korea policy of securing North Korea's nuclear transparency either through mutual nuclear inspections between the North and South under a joint denuclearization declaration or through IAEA inspections.

The Americans eventually opted for the joint declaration, a mechanism to keep both North and South Korea from developing nuclear arms.

The Sixth Republic followed this option for its own particular reasons. Regarded as the second half of the Fifth Republic of Chon Tu-whan, the No Tae-u government, promoting the so-called Northern policy as a means of establishing its political legitimacy as a new democratic government, miscalculated in thinking a nuclear renunciation policy would boost both the Northern policy and inter-Korean dialogue.

The Sixth Republic adopted the nuclear renunciation policy not for the sake of the national interest but out of its own political interest, and this policy must therefore be revised, according to analysts.

Calls for the policy's revision—not to spur development of nuclear arms but to apply nuclear energy for peaceful purposes—have again surfaced, with Rep. No Chae-pung's criticism of President Kim Yong-sam's North Korea policy serving as an impetus.

Nuclear Reprocessing Facilities Urged

SK0111063294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0604 GMT
1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—A ruling party lawmaker, harshly attacking the previous administration's pronounced policy of not going nuclear, called Tuesday on the government to push for efforts to own facilities to reprocess nuclear fuel and enrich uranium.

"We (South Koreans) run about in confusion without a lever in the waves created by the current North Korean

nuclear issue," Rep. Yi In-che of the Democratic Liberal Party (DLP) charged during a National Assembly session convened to interpellate the government's foreign and security policies.

"As one of the reasons for that, I cannot but point out our nuclear policies which have loopholes," said Rep. Yi, who urged the government to strive to acquire nuclear fuel reprocessing facilities.

He also took issue with the "declaration on denuclearization of the Korean peninsula" announced by then-president No Tae-u on Nov. 8, 1991. "The very starting point from which the current wrong situation comes lies in the announcement, which allowed our country to totally abandon possession of those nuclear facilities," Yi claimed.

He insisted that a nuclear-free Korean peninsula can be attained through the two Koreas' observance of the Nuclear Non-proliferation Treaty (NPT) and limits on atomic arms deployment in the region by the nuclear powers. "Now, we have to drive to possess nuclear fuel reprocessing and enriching systems like Japan on the precondition that the country would faithfully receive inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA)," opined the assemblyman.

He wondered what kind of international obligations rendered South Korea unable to have such facilities. "Which country around the world, except for South Korea, announced the renouncement of those nuclear facilities?" questioned Yi, emphasizing repeatedly the change in the government's non-nuclear line.

Prime Minister on N-S Economic Cooperation

SK0211075394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0728 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—The government will pursue phased economic cooperation with North Korea after first determining whether the North is meeting its commitments under the just-concluded nuclear accord, Prime Minister Yi Yong-tok told the National Assembly Wednesday [2 November].

"As to inter-Korean economic cooperation, the government will take phased steps to ease (the ban on it) after evaluating whether a breakthrough has been made in the North Korean nuclear issue which has been an obstacle to such cooperation," Yi said at a parliamentary plenary session to interpellate the government's economic policies.

Since the law on inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation will be applied prior to the National Security Law in South-North business dealings, the latter law will present no obstacle, Yi remarked. "Such agreements on communications and investment will be propelled faithfully through negotiations between the two sides after the resumption of Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue."

The premier observed that in order to achieve economic cooperation, a national consultative organ involving civilians should be set up.

On the restructuring of economic administration, Yi said: "The government will prepare a method to greatly shorten excessive procedures on the establishment of industrial complexes and supervise public servants in charge of the matters thoroughly."

Deputy Premier-Economic Planning Minister Hong Chae-hyong said at the interpellation session that "this year's consumer price rise is likely to stay within 6 percent, the government's target price restriction line." He added that the Kim administration plans to keep price increases under 4 percent in 1996-97 by strengthening stability next year.

Hong also disclosed that the government would work out measures to revamp the distribution system for agricultural and marine products and to curb real estate speculation.

Finance Minister Pak Chae-yun said that the real-name financial transaction system has taken root without difficulty, adding the government would try to expand the system and make it more substantive.

Kim Chong-il Reportedly Starts Official Duties

SK0211011394 Seoul YONHAP in English 0101 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—North Korea's Kim Chong-il has started engaging in official activities, touring Tangun's Tomb over the weekend and making an observation trip to the Chon-gryu bridge construction site in Pyongyang.

NAEWOE Press, the official North Korea watcher here, on Wednesday quoted a central broadcasting report as saying that Kim was satisfied with the construction of the bridge, whose first phase has already been completed.

Kim praised the soldiers and laborers who toiled to finish the first phase quickly while expressing his belief that they will move even faster on the second-phase work, the report said.

Accompanying Kim on his trip to the bridge were Workers' (Communist) Party Secretaries Kye Ung-tae, Han Song-yong, Choe Tae-pok, Kim Ki-nam and Kim Kuk-tae.

Meanwhile, the North's central broadcasting station sent footage Tuesday to Japanese TV stations, including NHK, depicting Kim's "energetic" activities during a visit to Tangun's Tomb.

The 10-minute TV footage shows Kim wearing dark sunglasses and a jumper and issuing instructions to his attendants.

North Korea probably distributed the TV clip to demonstrate Kim's positive participation in state administration as the true successor to his deceased father Kim Il-song.

Han Hopes PRC To Handle North's Nuclear Rods

SK0211012694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0111 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Seoul hopes China will assist in other ways besides the provision of light-water reactors in solving the North Korean nuclear problem, such as the disposition of spent fuel rods, Foreign Minister Han Sung-chu said Wednesday.

Meeting reporters just before talks with his Chinese counterpart Qian Qichen, Han said Beijing's participation itself rather than any actual contribution carries significant meaning.

"We expect China to assume a role in getting North Korea to implement the nuclear agreement with the United States," said Han.

About 10 nations, including permanent members of the UN Security Council, are to form the "Korea Energy Development Organization" to build light-water reactors for North Korea in exchange for a freeze on its suspicious nuclear program.

"We expect China's role in other areas than providing reactors such as disposition of the fuel rods," the foreign minister said.

North Korea has yet to safely dispose of 8,010 plutonium-laden rods. The nuclear agreement with the United States stipulates that Pyongyang will ultimately send them to a third country.

North, Germany Establish Joint Trade Company

SK3110123594 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean 31 Oct 94 p 3

[Article by Kim Song-su]

[FBIS Translated Text] North Korea will establish a joint-venture trading company with a company in Germany around April or May 1995.

According to the German branch of an ROK general trading company on 30 October, a German economic cooperation delegation visited North Korea on 17 October, returning last week. During its stay in North Korea, the delegation signed an agreement with North Korea's External Trade Commission to establish a joint-venture trading company between North Korea and Germany. North Korean and German economic cooperation delegations agreed to invest 50 percent each in the 50,000-mark joint venture to be established in Germany.

After further discussion on operational details, the two plan to conclude a final agreement in March 1995 and begin business around April or May.

Dr. Albert Rhine, president of the North Korean Economy Research Center and a key member of the German economic cooperation delegation, reportedly stated: "The company, named the German-DPRK Liquidation and Barter Trade Company, will carry out the same kind of business as the German Liquidation and Barter Trade Company that is in charge of retrieving the bonds of former communist countries and barter trade."

With the establishment of the joint venture, Germany will be able to retrieve the bonds provided to North Korea, and North Korea will be able to send traders to Germany, thus promoting economic exchanges between North Korea and Germany.

The German economic cooperation delegation, jointly formed by North Korean Economy Research Center in Dusseldorf and the East Asia Society in Hamburg, included some ten business representatives from the Deutsche Bank and relevant companies. During their stay, they reportedly also discussed investment in the Naja-Sonbong free economic trade zone.

German Party Demands NSP Stop Action in FRG

*SK0111031694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0239 GMT
1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Berlin, Oct. 31 (YONHAP)—Green Party members of the Berlin City Council demanded Monday that the German Federal Government bar South Korean intelligence agents from operating among the Korean community in Germany.

In a statement issued after a self-styled South Korean intelligence agent named Paek Hung-yong, 28, a representative of Namnuri Video, held a press conference, the German opposition party members also called on the Bonn government to put pressure on the Seoul government to release political prisoners and give refuge to South Koreans seeking political asylum in Germany.

At the press conference held in the Berlin City Council, Paek, who revealed himself as a one-time agent of South Korea's Agency for National Security Planning (NSP), said an espionage case involving Kim Sam-sok, 28, and his sister Un-chu, 24, which the NSP announced in September 1993, was a sheer fiction the agency worked out with his help.

On the NSP's orders, he was behind the contact between Kim and his sister and Chochongnyon, a pro-Pyongyang association of Korean residents in Japan, through which they received North Korean books and films from Chochongnyon and gave it video tapes and other information about the activities of Hanchongnyon, the Federation of (South) Korean University Student Associations, he explained.

In South Korea, the espionage case raised a hot social controversy as Kim and his sister strongly denied the charge of spying for North Korea while asserting that they were tortured during NSP interrogation, and dissident groups made a political issue of the case.

PRC's Li, Qian Delegation Continues Meetings

Li Discusses Economic Cooperation

*SK0211030294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0256 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—South Korean President Kim Yong-sam met over breakfast with visiting Chinese Premier Li Peng Wednesday morning at Chongwadae [presidential offices], with the two leaders pledging to enhance bilateral economic cooperation as well as their personal friendship.

Kim and Li agreed that Seoul and Beijing would cooperate in ensuring that the U.S.-North Korea nuclear accord is faithfully implemented and in keeping the peace on the Korean peninsula by working with the United Nations.

Presidential spokesman Chu Ton-sik said the two men shared the opinion that furthering understanding and cooperation between their countries is essential to global and Northeast Asian peace, and had in-depth discussions on regional and world developments.

In relation to economic cooperation, Kim and Li also agreed to expand and deepen bilateral economic links through exchanges, collaboration and dialogue involving the two countries' leaders.

In particular, the Chinese premier came away impressed with Korean industry after his observation tour to industrial facilities and showed keen interest in South Korea's high-tech sector, Chu said.

According to the presidential spokesman, Kim and Li spent a great deal of time on inter-Korean issues.

The breakfast meeting was attended by the two leaders and their wives and lasted one and a half hours.

Qian Supports N-S Dialogue

*SK0211015894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0148 GMT
2 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Beijing threw its wholehearted support behind Seoul's call for inter-Korean dialogue Wednesday, saying the North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement alone will not bring peace and stability to the Korean peninsula.

The North Korean nuclear problem and overall Korean affairs cannot be fully resolved without inter-Korean dialogue. Chinese Foreign Minister Qian Qichen was quoted as saying in talks with his South Korean counterpart Han Sung-chu.

The North Korea-U.S. nuclear agreement needs to be implemented, but it cannot clear up all pending issues by itself, he said.

Qian is accompanying Prime Minister Li Peng, the most senior Chinese official to visit South Korea, on his trip here this week. These were the first Sino-South Korean foreign ministers' talks since the nuclear agreement was signed Oct. 21.

Han and Qian met for about an hour over breakfast and covered North Korea's nuclear program, South-North Korean relations, and bilateral and multilateral issues, Foreign Ministry spokesman Chang Ki-ho said.

Both foreign ministers were satisfied with the growth in two-way economic activities and agreed to increase the number of South Korean consulates-general in China.

Han showed appreciation for China's role in finding a peaceful solution to the North Korean nuclear crisis, emphasizing that now the focus is on Pyongyang's sincere implementation of the nuclear agreement, the spokesman said.

He requested that Beijing's role remain unchanged in seeing to it that the accord is followed and inter-Korean dialogue resumes.

Qian, in turn, stressed the importance of direct talks between the parties involved and "wholeheartedly" supported a resumption of Seoul-Pyongyang dialogue, the spokesman said.

Han was quoted as saying that the Seoul government will try to resume dialogue after Kim Chong-il, the son of late North Korean President Kim Il-song, officially takes the helm.

The two foreign ministers also discussed multilateral issues, with the main thrust on working together in the Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation (APEC) forum, the spokesman said.

Han reiterated Seoul's support for Beijing's admission to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) and briefed Qian on his recent trip to European Union (EU) headquarters.

Han explained that the majority of European officials favored China's reentry to GATT and promised South Korea's continued backing in the matter, the spokesman said.

Li Urges Ties Despite Differences

SK0211005694 Seoul YONHAP in English 0029 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Chinese Premier Li Peng said Tuesday he would provide as much support as possible for South Korean enterprises which invest in China.

Li, invited to a dinner sponsored by four major South Korean economic organizations at the Lotte Hotel here, said the two nations' ideological differences must not become an obstacle to bilateral economic cooperation.

The four organizations are the Korea Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the Federation of Korean Industries, the Korea Foreign Trade Association and the Korean Federation of Small Business.

Li pointed out that investment by South Korean businesses in China totals 3 billion U.S. dollars, including scheduled investments, but the level is still low compared with other foreign firms and considering South Korea's economic power.

He hoped that bilateral economic cooperation would be realized on the basis of inter-Korean peace and on long-term friendly relations between Seoul and Beijing.

PRC Spokesman's Armistice Remarks Criticized

SK0211082794 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
2 Nov 94 p 3

[Editorial: "Why Are They Talking About a 'Peace Agreement'?"]

[FBIS Translated Text] The itinerary of Chinese Premier Li Peng, who is now visiting the ROK, is filled mostly with economic activities. Meanwhile, Shen Guofang, a deputy spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry, insisted the "armistice agreement on the Korean peninsula should be replaced by a peace agreement." This represents China's attitude in which it "sides with North Korea politically and diplomatically, while engages only in economic deals with the ROK." This is a convenient policy of so-called separation of economics from politics.

We do not consider China's attitude to be an equidistant diplomacy or the separation of economics from politics, but an "unfair deal" favoring North Korea. The most important issue on the Korean peninsula is military and security affairs, not economic affairs. Therefore, if China is to conduct an equidistant diplomacy or a diplomacy that separates economics from politics, it must maintain "strict neutrality" in military and security affairs and must maintain the principle of reciprocity. However, China sides with North Korea in military and security affairs, which are also vital to the South, while only discussing monetary matters with us. In a sense, this is tantamount to ignoring us.

Moreover, the fact the deputy spokesman for the Chinese Foreign Ministry openly represented North Korea's assertion in a news conference seems a "well calculated" act. We are displeased. "Peace agreement" is a blameless and perfect expression. However, when North Korea utters it, it means the ROK-U.S. military alliance must be dismantled, the National Security Law must be abolished, the Armed Forces must be reduced to 100,000, pro-North Korean elements in South Korea must be

activated based on North Korea's united front strategy, and the current South Korean regime must be overthrown.

Therefore, if China wants to discuss a peace mechanism on the Korean peninsula, it must present its own logic completely different from that of North Korea. For example, it must enumerate the principles of sequences, equilibrium, and reciprocity contained in the "Korean commonwealth reunification proposal" and the "North-South basic agreement." Also, improving North Korea's human rights situation and resolving the issue of separated families must not be ignored. Nevertheless, even after looking over these issues, the Chinese delegates talked about the "peace agreement" in Seoul and made pro-North Korean remarks. Thus is uncourteous and unfair. If a spokesman for our Foreign Ministry said in Beijing "it is worth considering Taiwan's independence" or "Tibet must achieve independence," that would defame China. We advise our government, without losing its face, to express its clear-cut position on the controversy.

China's 'Lack of Diplomatic Courtesy' Deplored

SK0211075794 Seoul SEOUL SINMUN in Korean
2 Nov 94 p 3

[Article by Yu Min: "The Background Behind China's Lack of Diplomatic Courtesy"]

[FBIS Translated Text] China's attitude of "looking after North Korea" seen in Chinese Premier Li Peng's visit to the ROK is becoming the focus of attention in diplomatic circles. There is nothing new in China's attitude of looking after North Korea, according to its "blood-ties" alliance. However, some point out that China's attitude toward the ROK in relation to Premier Li Peng's ROK visit, has gone too far.

Despite its emphasis of "exchange" with the ROK, China's sensitivity to its political ties with North Korea is clear in China's selection of agenda items for the ROK-China summit as well as in the formality of a news conference.

Regarding the agenda for ROK-China summit meeting, China informed the ROK that it was "postponing" the signing of two agreements a mere three days before the summit meeting. One of the agreements was "a nuclear energy cooperation pact" that was slated to be signed between the director of the Chinese State Nuclear Safety Bureau and our country's minister of Science and Technology. The other agreement was "a memorandum of understanding on a feasibility study for reactor construction" that was planned to be inked between the president of the Chinese National Nuclear Corporation and the president of our country's Korea Electric Power Corporation. Regarding this, Foreign Ministry officials provided the poor excuse that "the signing of the agreement was postponed because the director of the Chinese State Nuclear Safety Bureau could not make it to the ROK."

Observers assess such moves by China as being calculated to protect and save the face of North Korea, while checking the ROK from playing a leading role in supporting the construction of light-water reactors in North Korea. In other words, China assessed that a conclusion of the two agreements would result in an increase in the ROK's negotiating clout in the negotiations for the provision of light-water reactors to North Korea since the agreements are legal devices which would then open the way for South Korea to export nuclear power plants. The two draft agreements have already been initialed between working officials of the two sides.

China's "lack of diplomatic courtesy" does not stop here. China's discussion of Premier Li Peng's visit to the ROK was held in conjunction with its discussion of a meeting between a visiting North Korean delegation and President Jiang Zemin. And when Premier Li Peng was meeting President Kim Yong-sam, President Jiang Zemin, who is in a higher position than Li, was receiving the North Korean delegation. In a word, China conducted a "double play" with the two Koreas to cement its diplomatic friendship with North Korea on the one hand, while discussing economic cooperation with the ROK on the other.

Chinese Foreign Ministry Spokesman Shen Guofang, in a briefing held on 1 November, said "Korea should achieve peaceful reunification 'without outside interference.'" He even emphasised the phrase "without outside interference," which is North Korean political rhetoric, three or four times. While stressing that "the armistice system should be replaced with a peace system," he tried to cushion the issue by saying that "while the ROK is not one of the parties concerned with the armistice agreement, it should play a proper role in the peace system."

As China gave North Korea "the gift" of holding a ceremony marking the withdrawal of its representatives from the Military Armistice Commission [MAC] on 27 October, just four days before Premier Li Peng was to visit the ROK, China's position on the issue of replacing the armistice system is "clear."

Spokesman Shen said: "The Chinese delegation is now in the process of withdrawing from the MAC and it will take some time to completely withdraw from the MAC." An interpreter with a North Korean accent who was accompanying him avoided interpretation of a response regarding China's political stance by saying that he didn't "know the exact words in Korean."

In view of this, observers agree: "While bilateral economic cooperation will expand in the wake of Premier Li Peng's visit to the ROK, it will take a long time for the two countries to improve political relations."

Seoul, PRC Air Transportation Officials Meet

SK0111065494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0645 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—South Korean and Chinese authorities agreed Tuesday to

encourage their respective airlines to open regular Seoul-Beijing flights as soon as possible.

The agreement was reached at a breakfast meeting between South Korean Transportation Minister O Myong and Chen Guangyi, director of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, held at the Lotte Hotel in downtown Seoul.

Although the two neighbors signed a civil air transport accord Monday, regular flights including the Seoul-Beijing route have yet to be scheduled due to differences between their national flag carriers.

Minister O and Director Chen agreed to persuade Korean and Chinese airlines to launch regular flights at an early date, sharing the view that opening regular air service was desired by both of their peoples and that it would serve their national interests, a senior transportation official who attended the breakfast meeting said.

Korean Air and Asiana Airlines and their counterpart, China Airlines, failed in talks running from Oct. 13-19 to conclude a commercial accord on opening service.

During the talks held in Seoul, China Airlines demanded that in the event the number of passengers carried by Korean Airlines exceeds that transported by Chinese Airlines with the figures measured every six months, it should be paid 15 percent of the economy-class fare per seat for an excess beyond 20 percent.

The South Korean side counterproposed that Korean Airlines pay their Chinese counterparts about 10 percent of the economy-class fare per seat when they carry 30 percent more passengers than the Chinese Airlines.

The talks were scheduled to resume in Beijing on Oct. 24 but failed to materialize as the Chinese side stuck to its original demand made in Seoul.

As a result, Korean Air and Asiana have put off indefinitely their original plans to fly the Seoul-Beijing route beginning Nov. 4 and 5, respectively.

Former Opposition Leader Departs for China

SK0111022894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0219 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—Kim Tae-chung, president of the Asia-Pacific Peace Foundation, left for China Tuesday morning to meet with senior officials of the Beijing government, foundation officials said.

The former chief of the opposition Democratic Party will explain to the Chinese officials about his three-stage unification formula and ask China to actively mediate between South and North Korea to improve inter-Korean relations.

His three-stage unification formula consists of a confederation of states, a federation like the United States and then complete unification. Kim was a candidate in the 1992 presidential election.

During his five-day stay in Beijing, Kim plans to deliver speeches on "unification on the Korean peninsula and China" at Beijing University and on "direction of Korean-Chinese cooperation in the era of Northeast Asia" at the Chinese Academy of Social Sciences.

He will receive an honorary doctoral degree in politics from Nankai University.

Reps. Han Hwa-kap, Yi Hae-chan, An Tong-son and Nam Kung-chin are accompanying Kim.

Government Prepares for Admission to OECD

SK0211013694 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD in English 2 Nov 94 p 8

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The government will soon start to level the ground for its admission to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in 1996.

Before submitting a formal application for admission to the Paris-based club of well-to-do nations in December this year, the government will apply to join the OECD's Committee on the Financial Market this month.

The Ministry of Finance said yesterday that the government will dispatch Sin Myong-ho, second assistant minister of finance, to the OECD as head of its nine-member delegation for consultations with the committee next Monday.

Admission to the committee is one of the most important steps to be taken toward Korea's joining of the OECD as a member, according to the ministry.

It has sent issue papers to the committee for consultations on Korea's banking, securities and foreign exchange systems.

Before consultations start, the ministry said, Sin will address the committee on Korea's financial deregulation and market opening.

The consultations, however, are not a forum for negotiations on Korea's financial market opening, the ministry explained.

Instead, the Korean delegation and the OECD committee will simply exchange views on Korea's financial market and its plan for financial reform.

Based on the consultations, the ministry expects the committee to determine whether or not it will accept Korea as an observer.

The consultations will cover policy loans, or preferential loans offered to attain policy goals, commercial banks' bad loans, interest rate deregulation, monetary control and other banking issues.

Securities issues for consultations will include the Stock Market Stabilization Fund, the ceiling on equity ownership by foreign investors and the opening of the domestic bond market to the outside world.

The two sides will also consult on Korean regulations on capital-account transactions and the Foreign Exchange Management Act.

Sin is expected to brief the committee on the government's plan to reform foreign exchange controls.

Later this month, the ministry is scheduled to announce its plan to reform the foreign exchange system in three stages during the 1995-99 period.

The government plans to send another delegation to the OECD later this month or early next month to apply for admission to the OECD's Insurance Committee as an observer. The government has joined three other OECD committees in the past.

Based on its consultations with the OECD Committee on the Financial Market, the ministry said, the government will prepare for negotiations on the terms under which it will be admitted to the OECD.

Seoul Mayor Announces Expansion of Four Bridges

SK0111031894 Seoul YONHAP in English 0244 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—The existing four major bridges over the Han River in Seoul will be expanded to 10 lanes each from the present six through supplementary construction, Seoul city Mayor U Myong-kyu said Tuesday.

The four slated for enlargement are the Hannam, Mapo, Chamsil and Yongdong Bridges, all of which connect the southern and northern parts of the capital city.

At a news conference, U said the present six-lane bridges create traffic congestion when they merge into 10-lane roads, disclosing that the city administration will construct four-lane supplementary bridges adjacent to the existing structures for 10 lanes in total.

He explained that basic and long-term transportation measures necessitate that the city government first construct four-lane supplementary bridges adjacent to the structures and then build complete 10-lane bridges through massive surface repair work.

The city government will set aside 7.9 billion won next year to pay for the expansion work.

Meanwhile, heavy freight vehicles will be prohibited from using the Yanghwa and Olympic Bridges starting this weekend as they require repairs, the mayor said.

In connection with safe subway operations, U said that 1,944 carriages will be secured by year's end to prepare for an increasing number of passengers and to ease traffic congestion.

Expresses Willingness To Resign

SK0111023294 Seoul YONHAP in English 0224 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 1 (YONHAP)—Seoul Mayor U Myong-kyu expressed his willingness to resign Tuesday while speaking to the Seoul city local assembly.

U has been under pressure from the opposition parties to step down due to his alleged involvement in the construction of the Songsu Bridge since taking over from Yi Won-chong last week in the aftermath of the bridge's collapse.

President Accepts Seoul Mayor's Resignation

SK0211020194 Seoul YONHAP in English 0126 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam has accepted the resignation tendered by Seoul mayor U Myong-kyu and may appoint a successor Wednesday, a senior official at Chongwadae disclosed.

The official said, "President Kim is selecting a political heavyweight fit to serve as Seoul mayor. If things go well, a new mayor may be appointed this afternoon."

But if problems arose in the process of recommendation, presidential selection and acceptance of the nominee, he said, the appointment of the new mayor could be put off until Thursday.

U, who replaced Yi Won-chong as mayor last week in the aftermath of the Songsu bridge collapse, expressed his willingness to step down Tuesday while speaking to the Seoul city local assembly.

On the possibility of the prosecution summoning U for questioning, the Chongwadae official said "that's up to the prosecution's judgement."

U had been under pressure from the opposition parties to resign due to his alleged involvement in the Songsu Bridge's construction.

Choe Pyong-yol New Seoul Mayor

SK0211084494 Seoul YONHAP in English 0834 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—President Kim Yong-sam Wednesday [2 November] appointed Rep. Choe Pyong-yol new Seoul city mayor to succeed U Myong-kyu who resigned Tuesday.

The speedy appointment of Choe, who is considered a political heavyweight and is known for his drive, is designed to ease widespread public concern fueled by the collapse of the Songsu Bridge at an early date and in a smooth manner, Senior Presidential Press Secretary Chu Ton-sik said.

Chu said that President Kim named Choe to the capital's top post because he is a man with a strong sense of responsibility who will perform his given duties carefully.

Chu said the new mayor will resign his parliamentary seat as he cannot hold two offices at the same time as a national constituency lawmaker.

Former Mayor Wu officially expressed his intention to step down at a Seoul City Council session Tuesday, saying that his remaining in the top city post would not contribute to the municipal administration's development or to early settlement of the Songsu Bridge affair.

Immediately after the bridge collapsed, President Kim appointed Wu to succeed Yi Won-chong, holding the latter accountable for the accident. But U's appointment created public suspicion as he was City Hall's road section chief when the Songsu Bridge was being built and also served as vice mayor last year when problems with the bridge were raised.

Government sources said President Kim picked Choe due to his political insight and administrative experience. Choe formerly served as senior presidential secretary for political affairs and as labor minister.

President Kim is scheduled to present a letter of appointment to the new Seoul mayor at Chongwadae [presidential offices] Thursday morning.

A native of Sanchong in South Kyongsang Province, Choe graduated from Seoul National University's College of Law and studied at the Graduate School of the University of Southern California.

He also served as political editor and editorial manager of the vernacular CHOSON ILBO before entering politics and officialdom. (endall) 020834 baker/YONH0231/ak 02/0844

Choe Vows To Ease 'Uneasiness'

SK0211105694 Seoul YONHAP in English 1042 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—"I will focus my efforts on easing citizens' uneasiness and fostering an atmosphere for harder work by city officials," said Choe Pyong-yol who has just been named as Seoul mayor in place of U Myong-kyu who resigned over the bridge collapse.

In an interview, Choe said he doesn't know if he could do his mayoral duties well. "But, now that I have been given the duty, I intend to do my utmost," he said.

Choe, a journalist turned politician, said that at first he declined the offer of the mayoral duty because he thought that the duty did not suit him and that he was not the proper man under the present difficult situation.

"At the end, however, I accepted the duty as it was an order from the president," he said.

Choe said he wasn't consulted on the appointment in advance and was notified of it during his presence at a National Assembly session Wednesday [2 November].

Meanwhile, as Choe resigned as a National Assemblyman of the ruling Democratic Liberal Party [DLP] upon his appointment as Seoul mayor, his floor seat under the DLP's national representation will be taken over by Kim Chan-tu, vice chairman of the DLP Central Standing Committee.

Complaint Filed on Decision Not To Indict Chon

SK0211074994 Seoul YONHAP in English 0658 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Seoul, Nov. 2 (YONHAP)—Former Army Chief of Staff Chong Sung-hwa and 20 other "victims" of the "Dec. 12 coup d'état-like incident" filed a complaint with the Seoul High Prosecutor's Office Wednesday [2 November] against the decision by the Seoul District Prosecutor's Office not to indict ex-President Chon Tu-hwan, who allegedly led a revolt as commander of the Defense Security Command.

"It is evident negligence of duty that the prosecution did not indict the accused, although the prosecution's investigation revealed that they committed the crime of revolt under the Military Criminal Code," insisted the accusers in their written complaint.

"We decided to lodge the complaint against former President Chon alone for effective legal procedures considering the fact that it was brought to light that Chon Tu-hwan led the incident at that time as commander of the Defense Security Command and that the statute of limitations expires about one month from now," Chong and the others said.

After submitting the written complaint to the prosecution, they held a press conference to urge former President Chon to apologize to the people as he clearly committed a crime, since the prosecution's probe concluded that the Dec. 12 incident constitutes the crime of revolt.

"We accept the prosecution decision not to indict the 37 accused excluding Chon but are convinced that former President Chon, the leader of the revolt, must be prosecuted," insisted the complainants. "The prosecution, for its part, must prosecute ex-President Chon in a second-phase reform drive."

"Former President Chon must give up all the wealth, honor and status of a retired general which he acquired by usurping military and political power," they insisted. "Restoration of honor and compensation must be made to soldiers who suffered damage at that time (of the revolt)."

The Seoul District Prosecutor's Office decided late last month not to indict 34 people, including ex-presidents Chon Tu-hwan and No Tae-u, accused of revolt and rebellion citing social stability and their contribution to

the nation's development, although it found they had staged a revolt under the Military Criminal Code. The prosecution said at that time it had no right to indict four others including Rep. Chong Ho-yong.

*** Conglomerates 'Rushing' To Enter Drug Industry**

942C0225A Seoul CHUGAN MAEGYONG in Korean
21 Sep 94 pp 36-39

[By reporter Chong Hyon-kwon]

[FBIS Translated Text] Big firms are rushing to enter the pharmaceutical industry.

The pharmaceutical industry is a high value-added industry based on high technology, and in foreign countries it is under the control of top-ranking firms like Merck of the United States, Glaxo of Great Britain, and Hoechst of Germany. Reflecting this trend, in our country also, large corporations such as Samyang, Miwon, the Hanbo Group, and Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industries Ltd. have been vying with each other to enter the pharmaceutical industry by following the examples of Cheil Sugar & Co., Lucky, and Sunkyong, Ltd. Big firms are eyeing the pharmaceutical industry because, although it takes a lot of money and more than 10 years to develop a new drug, they can expect to make a fortune once they succeed in the development. In the case of Britain's Glaxo, last year it earned a current profit of more than \$1 billion from sales of just one stomach ulcer drug. This is equivalent to the proceeds of 10 million Korean-made TV sets.

Cheil Sugar & Co. entered the pharmaceutical industry by developing a hepatitis vaccine named Hepaccine-B in 1984. The company entered the pharmaceutical industry for the purpose of developing new drug ingredients and drugs. After setting up a drug manufacturing department, it concentrated on new vaccines until 1987 when it began to manufacture drugs in earnest. In that year the company developed alphaferon by using genetic engineering and became the third company in the world to develop a genetically engineered drug after Roche of Switzerland and Schering of the United States. With this as a momentum, Cheil Sugar began to concentrate on developing new drugs. Alphaferon is highly potent in the treatment of Type-B hepatitis, leukemia, bone marrow tumors, and cancer of the kidney and bladder. Cheil Sugar surprised the pharmaceutical industry in May when it became the world's first to develop a vaccine for pseudomonas aeruginosa. This vaccine gives immunity against various germs that can be contracted in hospitals. In August it also developed a new antibiotic belonging to the quinoline family. To expand its pharmaceutical manufacturing operations, Cheil Sugar has a medium long-term plan to create a large drug manufacturing complex on a 35,000-pyong site in Taeso-myon, Umsong County, North Chungchong Province, by the year 2000.

Cheil Sugar recorded sales of 130 billion won from the sale of 69 drug products last year. These included 56

pharmaceuticals and 13 drug ingredients. Of the total, 45 were specialty pharmaceuticals. Exports accounted for 40 percent of the total output, and the company plans to increase this ratio gradually. The major export items include: Hepaccine, a hepatitis vaccine (with sales of 9.4 billion won last year); a chicken pox vaccine (14 billion won); and Condition (8 billion won).

Lucky organized a pharmaceutical operations department in 1984. After taking over Anjin Pharmaceutical Co. (a medium-size drug company) in 1989, it entered the pharmaceutical manufacturing industry. While perusing its drug manufacturing business under the pharmaceutical operations department, Lucky developed Uvacs-B, a hepatitis vaccine, in late 1980. From then on the goal of its pharmaceutical operations was to manufacture drugs based on genetic engineering. Through a tie-up with LBC, a U.S. genetic engineering research company, in late 1988 it undertook to develop a human growth hormone at the Taedok Biotech Research Center. It succeeded in commercializing a new vaccine in 1993. The new vaccine, called Eutropin, is good for dwarfism. A patient with a yearly growth of less than 3 cm a year can attain an annual growth of 8 cm when treated with this drug. The company also succeeded in developing Intermaxgamma, a drug for bone marrow leukemia, as well as Lucky-HCD, a hepatitis testing reagent. On the basis of these research successes, Lucky has decided to build a high-tech pharmaceutical manufacturing complex in Iri, North Cholla Province. The complex will require a total investment of 100 billion won and be built from 1994 through the year 2000. This complex, to be located in the Iri Second Industrial Estate, will be built on a lot of 24,000 pyong with a floor space of 16,600 pyong. It is expected to be completed in 1999, with construction handled in three stages. Last year Lucky had total sales of 15 billion from the sale of more than 50 drugs. The ratio between specialty and common drugs is 85:15. Of all drugs manufactured, 70 percent are products of genetic engineering. Lucky's personnel in the pharmaceutical sector include 240 persons in the managerial, manufacturing, and sales fields; and 210 research specialists.

Sunkyong entered the pharmaceutical industry by taking over Samsin Pharmaceutical Co. in 1988. Sunkyong Pharmaceutical Co., the new name for Samsin, hit the jackpot in 1992 by putting Ginexin, a drug made from ginkgo leaves, on the market. Since then Sunkyong has made an all-out effort to develop its pharmaceutical business. Sunkyong Industries' Biotech Research Center in Suwon is in charge of pharmaceutical research work. Sunkyong made the most of its powerful research and organizational capabilities in developing its new drug, which is used to improve blood circulation, and thus became the leading firm in this field, outstripping Tongbang Pharmaceuticals, the company that originally started research work on this drug. Ginexin became a big hit two years after it was put on the market, with sales totaling 10 billion won a year.

In addition, Sunkyong drew attention in 1991 when it succeeded in developing a new platinum-complex cancer-inhibiting substance, which is likely to be the first domestic drug of its kind soon. This substance is being clinically tested on patients at Seoul University Medical Center after completing preclinical tests. If things go well Sunkyong expects to commercialize the new substance by 1997. In early August Sunkyong succeeded in synthesizing new substances used in making a nonnucleic acid AIDS drug. In this way the company demonstrated its strong determination to develop new drugs. A total of 1 billion won was invested on this new synthesized drug substance. Sunkyong has filed patent applications with 20 foreign governments, including the United States, Japan, and Great Britain, as well as with our own government. In the case of Sunkyong, which has a plan to put everything it has into the development of new drugs until the year 2000, the sales of 24 drugs totalled 12 billion won last year.

Hanbo, which took over Sanga Pharmaceuticals Co. last September, is upgrading its pharmaceutical manufacturing operations after completing the restructuring of its business. It plans to concentrate its efforts on developing biotech-based drugs while fostering the production of the main line of drugs of the former Sanga Pharmaceuticals, such as Zenol, a kind of PAS [para-amino-salicylic acid] drug. To this end, Hanbo recently inaugurated its Chongam Biotech Research Institute, with an investment of 700 million won. Chong Tae-su, chairman of the Hanbo Group, is the chairman of its board of directors, and Dr. Kim Sung-hun, a graduate of Severance Medical College, is its director. Chongam Biotech Research Institute plans to conduct joint research with other domestic research organizations, as well as carry out research projects under contract with foreign companies. On this basis, Hanbo has decided to actively undertake the development of antibiotics and cancer-inhibiting substances by stepping up its technical tie-ups with famous foreign pharmaceutical firms.

In addition, Hanbo has decided to build a high-tech pharmaceutical and food factory in Umsong, North Chungchong Province, with an investment of 12 billion won, to produce medicinal granulates and pills, herbal extracts, as well as injections. It recently held a groundbreaking ceremony for the new factory. On the other hand, the former Sanga Pharmaceutical Co. underwent a sweeping restructuring this September, a year after its merger with Hanbo, in order to streamline its operation. As part of the restructuring, it has decided to diversify its operations into cosmetics, foods, and health drinks—a departure from its concentration on pharmaceuticals. To streamline its command system, the company introduced an electronic authorization system under which officials with the rank of department chiefs or above are authorized to make decisions and issue orders on the spot by using electronic notebooks supplied to them.

Miwon Co., which has grown through its processed food and animal feeds business, announced that it will enter

the pharmaceutical industry this year. The company is joining the bandwagon on the basis of the high-tech fermentation technology it has accumulated through the production of sodium glutamate and other seasonings. Miwon is currently building a pharmaceutical factory in Umsong, North Chungchong Province, with an investment of 20 billion won. It has a very ambitious plan to invest a total of 100 billion won over the next five years. The Umsong factory, slated for completion next June, will produce antibiotics and cancer remedies by observing good drug manufacturing and materials control practices and equipping itself with high technology and high-tech equipment that meet U.S. Food and Drug Administration [FDA] standards.

Miwon succeeded last year in developing Ceparaxin, Cephadrin, and other antibiotics and cancer-inhibiting substances by utilizing biotechnology. Early in the year it exported synthesizing technology to India. This last April the company also took out a U.S. patent for the technology used to manufacture L-phenylalanine, a medicine for cancer and AIDS. In addition, it developed a heart disease treatment technique and a vaccine-manufacturing technology. More recently it developed the production technology for Suvactam, a drug regarded as a next-generation antibiotic. At one time Miwon produced nothing but ingredients used to manufacture drugs, but it now plans to expand into finished products from now on. The plan calls for increasing the annual drug sales to 100 billion won by the year 2000.

Samyang Co. has revealed its intention to enter the pharmaceutical manufacturing sector by announcing a plan to build the nation's first drug factory specializing in the manufacture of medicinal patches. The plant will be built in the Taedok Industrial Estate. This factory will be built on a 5,600-pyong lot and have a floor space of 1,500 pyong, and will require an investment of 15 billion won. Construction will begin in November. The plan had been studied by Samyang's drug research team for 10 years until a final decision was made to put it into effect, with a view to entering the pharmaceutical industry full-scale next year. When completed, the new factory will begin producing medicinal patches to treat angina pectoris, smoke addiction, and men's sexual impotence, etc. A patch is put on the patient's skin so that the medicine plastered on it may penetrate the patient's skin continually.

At the same time the company has decided to expand into the medical supplies sector and produce products such as portable syringes as well as dissolvable sutures by using its advanced technology, in recognition of which it received a KT (locally developed technology) mark. In preparation for entry into the pharmaceutical industry, Samyang has already obtained exclusive rights to sell drugs manufactured by Theratech and Insutech of the United States through its capital participation in these firms. The company established a pharmaceutical research center in the Taedok Research Institute last July to pave the way for pharmaceutical research. When the

Taejon factory is completed, Samyang Co. hopes to increase the annual sales to 80 billion won by the year 2000.

Pacific Cosmetic Co. entered the pharmaceutical industry in 1983 when it established the Pacific Pharmaceutical Co. by splitting off its drug manufacturing operations from its cosmetic business. Pacific Pharmaceutical has been handling 80 drugs, including Palkalk, with common drugs as its main product line thus far. Currently, the ratio between common and specialty drugs is 6:4.

In connection with the current rush of large corporations entering into the pharmaceutical industry, Pacific Pharmaceutical has drawn attention by developing Ketotop, a patch painkiller. The company developed this new drug after five years of research in a tie-up with Theratech of the United States. The drug is applied in patch form on the patient's affected area to kill pain. Patent applications have been filed in Japan, the United States, Great Britain, and two other foreign countries. The company plans to extend the patch system to other drug areas. Against this background, the company plans to be active mainly in manufacturing therapeutic medicine. Pacific Pharmaceutical sold 19.5-billion-won worth of drugs last year, and plans to increase sales to 25 billion won this year.

Samchully Co. entered the pharmaceutical industry in 1983 when it took over Singwang Pharmaceutical Co. and established Samchully Pharmaceutical Co. In the past Samchully Pharmaceutical Co. has concentrated on making drug ingredients rather than finished drugs. Drug sales totaled 13.7 billion in 1993, with sales of medical ingredients accounting for 70 percent. Currently, the company deals in 50 or more items, with the first priority on Saimidin, an antibiotic drug against AIDS, the entire output of which is exported to Wellcome Co. in Great Britain. The company plans to expand the business by diversifying into health drinks and herbal medicine while emphasizing drug ingredients. It is currently making energetic efforts to develop a high-potency vitamin A compound.

Ilhwa Co., which started out as a ginseng processing company in 1971, bought out Koryo Ginseng Pharmaceutical Co. in 1979 and launched a pharmaceutical department to enter the pharmaceutical industry. Ilhwa, primarily a food processor, has concentrated mainly on the manufacture of common drugs. Last year its sales of 46 drugs amounted to 23.5 million won.

The ratio between common and specialty drugs is 6:4. Samjongton, one of the top five medicinal drinks in the country, leads the list of its common pharmaceuticals manufactured. Samjongton is the second most popular ginseng drink after Ilyang Pharmaceutical's Wonvidi. Annual sales of Samjongton average between 15 and 20 billion won. Recently, Ilhwa Co. began stepping up its medicinal drink production by marketing a health drink

called Hwalsaengton, priced at about 500 won per bottle, side by side with Samjongton.

Currently, Ilhwa is a medium-sized pharmaceutical firm in terms of annual sales. However, it plans to invest in research facilities beginning next year in order to bring annual sales up to the level of 100 billion won by the year 2000.

The Jinro Group entered the pharmaceutical industry in 1989 by taking over Choson Pharmaceutical Co. and renaming it Jinro Pharmaceutical Co. At Jinro Pharmaceutical Co. the percentage of common drugs is very high, with the ratio between common and specialty drugs being 7:3. Sales of 36 drugs totalled 10.4 billion won last year. The key products are Chinalji, an analgesic and anti-inflammatory drug, and reagents used in diagnostic tests. To shift emphasis from common drug manufacture and operate a pharmaceutical business worthy of its name, Jinro Pharmaceutical has worked out a plan to step up the production of specialty drugs with emphasis on reagents.

Kolon entered the pharmaceutical industry in 1983 by absorbing Samyong Sinyak Pharmaceutical Co. and establishing Kolon Pharmaceutical Co. Last year Kolon's sales of 62 drugs totalled 18 billion won. The ratio between common and specialty drugs is about equal. Its hallmark product is Dentanol, a cure for gum disease. The company is currently in the middle of developing four new drugs, including an expectorant and an anti-inflammatory drug, in order to improve the quality of its pharmaceutical business. It is also spurring development of a new antibiotic compound in the quinoline family. In addition, it has embarked on developing new materials used in making medicine to treat periodontal disease, hepatitis, and high blood pressure, as well as anti-inflammatory drugs and analgesics. Kolon Pharmaceutical Co. has drawn up a plan to join the ranks of the top 10 pharmaceutical firms by the year 2000 with the cooperation of the Kolon Group's research center.

Hanil Synthetic Fiber Industry is pushing ahead with the pharmaceutical business by using the Hanhyo Institute of Science and Technology. It does not have a separate pharmaceutical manufacturing entity, nor has it marketed any drugs yet. But it is certain that the company will enter the pharmaceutical market in four or five years. In April the company developed a next-generation cancer-inhibiting substance that kills only specific cancer cells with minimal side effects, thus causing little damage to normal human cells. The company claims that this substance, named [tumor necrosis factor] TNF-alpha mutoein, is 30 times more powerful than the natural TNF found in the human body. Patent applications have been filed in five countries, including Japan, as well as with the ROK Government. Hanil Synthetic is expected to fully enter the pharmaceutical industry in 1998 or 1999 when this substance is commercialized.

Big conglomerates' rush to enter the pharmaceutical industry on the strength of their enormous financial

power is expected to accelerate as their efforts for diversification and their strong ambition to enter high-tech industries intensify.

*** Pharmaceutical Company Official Interviewed**

942C0225B Seoul CHUGAN MAEGYONG in Korean
21 Sep 94 p 39

[Interview with Mun Won-ho, executive director of the Pharmaceutical Operations Headquarters, Cheil Sugar Co.—date and place not given]

[FBIS Translated Text] [CHUGAN MAEGYONG] I hear that existing pharmaceutical firms are against conglomerates' current rush into the pharmaceutical industry.

[Mun Won-ho] With the introduction of material patents and the conclusion of the Uruguay Round's [UR] multilateral trade negotiations, the international environment is becoming increasingly adverse to our domestic pharmaceutical industry. This is apparent from the fact that in the late 1980's our pharmaceutical industry scored annual growth rates of 17 to 20 percent, but the growth rate has plummeted to 10 percent or so since the beginning of the 1990's. The overriding reason is that, with the advent of the era of open markets, foreign firms' entry into our domestic pharmaceutical market through mergers and other means has had a great impact. Under these circumstances, we feel that the expansion of conglomerates—with their research, development, and organizational abilities—into the pharmaceutical market is rather overdue.

[CHUGAN MAEGYONG] If so, what do you think will be the future role of conglomerates in the pharmaceutical industry?

[Mun Won-ho] Cheil Sugar, Lucky, Sunkyong, and other conglomerates have been pouring more than 10 billion won into developing new drugs each year despite the current losses they incurred. This proves that they are building up the pharmaceutical industry from a long-term point of view, and are unconcerned about immediate profits. Developing a new drug takes a long time and a lot of effort, but once it becomes successful, the new drug can earn an enormous amount of foreign currency if it is assured of an adequate international market. In my opinion, the development of new drugs and the conversion of the pharmaceutical industry into an export-oriented industry can be attained by conglomerates.

[CHUGAN MAEGYONG] Existing pharmaceutical firms claim that once big corporations expand into the pharmaceutical industry, they will continue to eat into the domestic market in order to gain profits.

[Mun Won-ho] I do not deny that such phenomena will appear in some cases. Developing a brand new drug is far more difficult than imagined. If conglomerates move into areas where our domestic pharmaceutical companies trail foreign competitors technologically, and the conglomerates upgrade technological standards and price competitiveness, then it will be helpful in protecting our domestic market. As I pointed out earlier, our domestic market is just like the tip of an iceberg compared with the international market. Eventually, we will turn to exporting.

[CHUGAN MAEGYONG] Do you think conglomerates really have the ability to develop new drugs because they are big? If the development of new drugs is possible, when will the time come?

[Mun Won-ho] It is hard to predict for sure. But it is expected that conglomerates will achieve the commercialization of new drugs by the year 2000 or thereabouts. To date Cheil, Lucky, and Sunkyong have synthesized at least two new drug substances each. The remaining problem is clinical testing. Most of these substances are in an early stage of clinical testing, and it is not expecting too much to think that at least two or three new substances will turn out successfully. Rather, a bigger problem could be how to market them in the international market after their success.

[CHUGAN MAEGYONG] What is the future outlook for our pharmaceutical industry given the current acceleration in the trend toward market opening?

[Mun Won-ho] Merck of the United States, the world's largest drug maker, entered our domestic market in September. This completes the entry into our market by almost all famous foreign drug makers. These foreign firms will form one axis of our domestic pharmaceutical market with their superb marketing techniques and drugs. Existing specialized pharmaceutical firms that are putting effort into research and development, and are not concerned about immediate profit, will form another axis. Conglomerates that do not have large sales now but are concentrating on developing new drugs will form the third axis of our pharmaceutical market. Accordingly, our pharmaceutical market will be radically reorganized by the early part of the 21st century.

Burma

Khin Nyunt Holds Talks With U.S. Officials

BK0111152194 Rangoon Radio Myanmar in Burmese 1330 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Lieutenant General Khin Nyunt, secretary-1 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council of the Union of Myanmar [Burma], received Mr. Thomas Hubbard, deputy assistant secretary of state for East Asian and Pacific Affairs and special representative of the U.S. Government; Miss Nancy Ely-Raphel, deputy assistant secretary of state for democracy, human rights, and labor affairs; Mr. (Douglas Ralph Butwin), chief of Asian programs of the International Narcotics Affairs Bureau; and Mr. (Eric Schultz), an official from the National Security Council, at the Defense Services' Dagon House at 0900 this morning.

During the meeting, cordial and frank talks were held on the improvement of bilateral relations, Myanmar's political-economic situation, narcotic drugs prevention and suppression activities, bilateral cooperation prospects, and social rights.

Brunei, Malaysia & Singapore

Malaysia

Minister Rejects Deadline for APEC Free Trade

BK0111140394 Kuala Lumpur Radio Malaysia Network in Malay 1300 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] Malaysia will not support any move to institutionalize trade liberalization with the aim of promoting economic cooperation within the APEC [Asia-Pacific Economic Cooperation] process. The APEC forum has no mandate to enforce trade liberalization measures upon its members. Datuk Sri Rafidah Aziz, minister of international trade and industry, said that as a loose consultative forum, it would be unrealistic for APEC to set any year as a deadline for trade liberalization among its 17 member countries. This is because APEC is not an institutionalized body. Therefore, everything that it decides has to be done on a consensus basis and nothing that APEC agrees to is binding upon any member, she added.

She said this to reporters after launching the Malay language economic magazine DASAR NIAGA [BUSINESS PRINCIPLES] in Kuala Lumpur today. She was commenting on reports that APEC plans to set the year 2020 as a target for regional trade liberalization.

Commentary Supports Withdrawal From Somalia

BK0111102594 Kuala Lumpur Voice of Malaysia in English 0810 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Station commentary]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] UNOSOM II, the United Nations Operation in Somalia, is fast becoming a sad misadventure. More than two years later, the peace-keeping effort appears nowhere nearer a solution. True the mass starvation is over and peace has been restored in some areas, but the violence and lawlessness of Mogadishu persist. Interclan fighting has led to blood-baths and countless killings.

Now the warring factions have turned their guns on UN peacekeepers, which include Malaysians. So far five Malaysian soldiers have died in the country's strife and civil war. More than 25 peacekeepers as well as eight workers, including doctors, have been killed by militants since the U.S. and other Western forces pulled out in March this year. In all, there were about 130 fatalities during the past two and a half years.

Malaysia feels that there is no sense in the continued presence of its soldiers if the warring factions are still stubborn and want to continue the squabble. Given such a hopeless scenario, Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr. Mahathir Mohamed said Malaysia will withdraw its troops from Somalia by the year's end. Few leaders can go on losing good men on a foreign battlefield. This is especially so if the foreign wars have little if not any obvious reference to the national interest.

No doubt the carnage in the Somalias, Rwandas, and Bosnias had compelled Malaysia to help with money and with its men. But when we see weeping widows and children of fallen soldiers, we plead for them too. How far can such bereavement be justified, even on humanitarian grounds? As the days go by, the limited UN footing in Somalia has proven to be a mission impossible. The UN, too, must take the blame for the continued fighting and the reluctance by the militant warlords, especially Mohamed Farah Aideed, to make peace. [passage omitted]

Painful as it is, Malaysia has no choice but to leave Somalia, where security and peace seemed to have become an increasing impossibility.

Finance Minister Presents 1995 Budget

BK0211083794 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 29 Oct 94 pp 10, 11, 15, 21

[“Text” of Speech by Finance Minister Datuk Sri Anwar Ibrahim during the presentation of the 1995 budget at the House of Representatives in Kuala Lumpur on 28 October]

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] We are now at a threshold not only of a new era but more significantly of a new mindset engendered by the end of the Cold War, of a new international political and economic order.

However, it does not necessarily mean that we can expect to see a new order that is truly fair and just at this juncture. For history has not come to an end with the passing of an era, rather we must be prepared for the

wheels of fortune to gather momentum and sharpen our sensitivities of new challenges.

Prospects for the future are indeed bright. The economic empowerment of Asia, particularly that of East Asia, is indeed remarkable. The sustained rise of these new centres of economic gravity will pose a serious threat to the dominance of the industrialised countries. After several centuries of unrivalled power, the Atlantic societies are now on the horns of a dilemma: whether to treat Asia as a rival or as a catalyst for their own economic growth.

Nationalist movements in developing countries succeeded in achieving political emancipation. However, in many of these countries, the political situation remained unstable, while their economies continued to stay laggard. The unfulfilled promises of a better life had sapped the people's confidence. Today, however, we are witnessing the rapid economic growth in the region as a new wave of societal resurgence.

The economic fundamentals of these countries have been successfully revitalised. If effectively harnessed, we will then be poised to launch a veritable renaissance that will bring about a just and equitable world order.

Notwithstanding that the pursuit of growth has been so fundamental as to have eclipsed ideological differences, the fact remains that Asia and her history, culture, and traditions are inseparable. This movement must, therefore, be seen from the perspective of our collective consciousness. Success cannot be measured by economic indices alone.

Apart from the material comforts, real development must encompass the promotion of intellectual vibrancy, moral fortitude, cultural creativity, and the development of the institutions of civil society. We, therefore, advocate individual liberty within the bounds of morality, participatory development, and the general reform of society to extricate it from tyranny, corruption, social malaise, and moral decadence.

Even the economic realm must not be confined to questions of growth per se, the eradication of poverty, the distribution of wealth, and the pursuit of social justice ought to be an integral part of economic planning.

Although the economies of the industrial countries have begun to recover, they still face the problem of acute unemployment. As such, competing countries are being accused of depriving them of job opportunities resulting in prejudice against the Asians. Indeed, the stiff competition is not merely seen as an economic conflict, but a clash of cultures and civilisations as well.

The imposition of tariff and non-tariff barriers is clearly intended to weaken the competitiveness and constraint the exports of developing countries. Our workers must be vigilant and must not be deceived by the attempts of these countries to use the social clause, workers' rights, and the environment as trade weapons.

While we uphold the principles of democracy and basic rights, we should challenge the attitude of the former colonial powers which have now become the champions of justice interpreted according to their cultural bias.

The economic scenario continues to be clouded by the protracted trade dispute between Japan and the United States. With the signing of the North American Free Trade Agreement or NAFTA, exports of developing countries will encounter increased competition. The delay in ratifying the Uruguay Round and the establishment of the World Trade Organisation (WTO) reflects the lack of commitment of these countries to uphold free trade.

Malaysia's posture in the international forum has remained consistent, that is the multilateral fora should not be dominated by a selected few. The respect for democratic principles and the interests of all nations underpins our stance in addressing the issue of reforming the United Nations and the Security Council, the World Bank, and the IMF. At the World Bank/IMF Conference in Madrid last month, the arrogance of the West was evident in their disregard of the views and interests of the developing countries with respect to the issue of an increased SDR [special drawing rights] allocation.

Our initiative in promoting the EAEC [East Asian Economic Caucus] is a positive step to resist the tide of protectionism of Western industrialised countries. This is further reflected in our efforts to realise an ASEAN Free Trade Area (AFTA), development of growth triangles, and other efforts to accelerate trade liberalisation and tariff reductions. We will seize every opportunity to foster cooperation amongst the countries of the South.

The government would also like APEC to be an effective consultative forum. We are confident that in this way, we will be able to stem the tide of protectionism and thereby continue contributing to the growth of the world economy.

In line with our national development philosophy, economic growth should ensure the balanced development of individuals as well as the achievement of social justice. Growth is a precondition for us to continue our distribution agenda: that is upgrade the standard of living in the rural and urban areas, increase the quest for knowledge, advance our technological competence, as well as enhance the appreciation of the arts and culture. And above all, we should inculcate noble values based on religious understanding and morality. We need not be apologetic for building national resilience and for uplifting our dignity and honour. We should not be misled by demagogues and old-fashioned groups who belittle our development efforts and would rather see our people trapped in ignorance and destitution. Therefore, we should thank God as 1994 has been an excellent year for our economy.

Let me summarise our achievements:

Our growth of 8.5 percent is among the highest in the world and our record of sustaining growth above eight percent for seven consecutive years is difficult for any other country to match;

Our per capita income has increased to RM [Malaysian ringgit] 8,856 or U.S. \$3,406. In purchasing power parity terms, our per capita income is even higher, at U.S. \$8,378;

At a time when other developing and developed countries are grappling with the problem of unemployment, we have achieved full employment. Our unemployment rate is now 2.9 percent, far below the 8.8 percent recorded in 1986, while that of several developed countries exceeds nine percent;

Once again we have achieved a balanced budget with a higher surplus of RM637 million this year. This is indeed a major achievement, especially when compared with a deficit of RM112 billion in 1982;

Our international reserves are expected to increase to RM81.7 billion which should be able to finance 6-7 months of retained imports. The ringgit remains strong and stable;

Our external debt burden is low, with a debt-service ratio of only 4.7 percent compared with 18.9 percent in 1986. The federal government's debt-service ratio is even lower at 1.5 percent;

The share of the manufacturing sector has increased to 31.5 percent of GDP. Our export earnings from manufactured goods comprise 78 percent of total exports; and

We are now ranked as the 19th largest trading nation in the world. In terms of competitiveness, we are ranked 17th, whilst among the non-OECD countries, we rank third.

These achievements are further enhanced by our success in combatting inflation in the context of higher growth. Pessimists have predicted that inflation would exceed five percent. On the contrary, the consumer price level was successfully contained at 3.7 percent for the first nine months of this year, as in the corresponding period in 1993.

The increase in the Consumer Price Index (CPI) has been largely owing to higher food prices which had increased by 5.5 percent. The Government has implemented a comprehensive package to combat inflation, including fiscal and monetary measures, reduction and abolition of import duties, and other enforcement measures. We are confident that inflation can be kept at 3.8 percent this year.

Last year, the nation experienced frequent blackouts owing to the shortage of electric power. Timely action by Tenaga Nasional [National Energy Corporation] and the privatisation of six power generation projects through independent power producers reversed our situation

from one of shortage to that of a surplus. We are now able to export electric power to neighbouring countries.

We will continue with the development of infrastructure to improve the well-being of the rakyat [people] and to fulfil the requirements of industry. The construction of the Kuala Lumpur International Airport at Sepang, second link to Singapore, Light Rail Transit System, and the West Port, Klang, has begun.

In line with the objective to develop Kuala Lumpur as the centre of modern communication technology in this region, the government is building Kuala Lumpur Tower which is expected to be ready by 1995.

The rate of poverty has declined to 8.8 percent in 1994 compared with 20.7 percent in 1985. We have expanded and upgraded basic amenities, health services, education, and improved the quality of nutrition in the urban and rural areas which would also benefit the Orang Asli [aborigine] communities. [passage omitted]

The budget framework will focus on the development of well-rounded individuals and help propel the nation towards strong and sustained growth. These include measures to reduce taxes, maintain fiscal prudence, combat inflation, develop human resources, upgrade research and development, as well as to instil the required positive values to enhance human dignity. Attention will be focussed toward family harmony and youth programmes. The 1995 budget is formulated to achieve four main objectives:

- Towards sustaining strong growth;
- Reducing inflation as low as possible;
- Developing of skilled manpower; and
- Building a progressive and balanced society.

To sustain strong growth as well as reduce inflationary pressures, this budget will be fiscally prudent. I propose a total allocation of RM48,798 billion for 1995, of which RM34.395 billion is for operating expenditure and RM14.403 billion for development expenditure. This represents an increase of 3.5 percent compared with the 1994 allocation. This is an increase of 3.3 percent for operating expenditure and four percent for developing expenditure.

Federal government revenue is expected to increase to RM47.621 billion in 1995. After taking into account loan repayment of RM1.2 billion and based on the budgetary performance of previous years, we should be able to achieve a balanced budget in 1995 for the third consecutive year.

A sum of RM10.825 billion is allocated for emoluments. Fiscal prudence requires the government to right size the civil service. With the organisational restructuring of departments which began in 1992, a total of 18,600 posts are estimated to have been abolished by the end of this year. A total of 20,400 new posts have been created to

meet the requirements of education and health as well as other fields which will contribute towards economic growth.

In addition, with privatisation of several agencies, 7,500 posts have been reduced this year and a further 14,700 posts are expected to be abolished through the privatisation of various activities planned for 1995.

A sum of RM17.028 billion is apportioned to state governments, debt servicing, and pensions as well as contributions to statutory funds. A sum of RM5.241 billion is allocated for maintenance, purchase of supplies, rentals, and other operating expenditure. In its efforts to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of the public sector, the government is expanding the use of office automation and the development of information technology such as the Public Service Network Electronic Data Interchange, SIRIMLINK [expansion unknown], and Civil Service Link. An allocation of RM876 million is provided for the purchase of equipment and assets. RM425 million is for tax refunds.

Out of an allocation of RM14.403 billion, RM6.385 billion or 44.3 percent is for the economic sector, RM3.769 billion or 26.2 percent for the social sector, RM2.916 billion or 20.2 percent for the security sector, and RM833 million or 5.8 percent for the general services sector. RM500 million is for the Contingency Reserve.

We are confident that with this budget, Malaysia will once again see another excellent year in 1995. Reduction in taxes on corporations and individuals will be an impetus for entrepreneurial development. This will spur us on to be more industrious, which in turn enhances productivity and national prosperity. In fact, this has already been observed 500 years ago by Ibnu Khaldun in his "Muqaddimah," that a reduction in the tax rate will lead to an increase in tax revenue and that a free market can ensure wealth distribution. Thus, in the interests of the people's well-being, we will continue to encourage private sector participation, while being prepared to reduce taxes, except on tobacco and liquor.

The reduction of taxes and liberalisation measures will stimulate all the major sectors. The manufacturing sector is expected to grow at a rate of 12.5 percent, the services sector nine percent, while the agriculture sector would recover and grow at a rate of 2.2 percent.

Public investment will increase by 14.3 percent and private investment by 11.9 per cent. The strong growth of investments will be largely spurred by the implementation of several mega projects such as the Kuala Lumpur International Airport in Sepang, Light Rail Transit System, Kuala Lumpur City Centre, National Sewerage System, Commonwealth Sports Complex, and projects for the telecommunications industry and power generation.

Several improvements in the international and economic scene will contribute to our high economic growth:

The economies of the industrial countries will recover and grow at a rate of 2.7 percent;

The world economy will expand at a rate of 3.6 percent compared with three percent this year;

World trade will increase between six to seven per cent; and

The economies of countries, which are increasingly becoming our important trading partners, will grow at an average rate of 7 percent.

We, therefore, anticipate growth to remain high at 8.5 percent for 1995.

Whilst we may rightly rejoice in our success, let us not throw caution to the wind. It would be better to abide by the principles of humility: the greater our achievements the humbler we should be. [passage omitted]

Cambodia

Sihanouk on Hostage Deaths; Issues Travel Warning

BK0211055894 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 0347 GMT 2 Nov 94

[“Statement” from King Norodom Sihanouk; place and date not given—read by announcer]

[FBIS Translated Text] Full of sadness, I have just received news that, according to the Royal Government of Cambodia [RGC]. David Wilson, an Australian, age 23; Mark Slater, a Briton, age 28; and Jean-Michel Braquet, age 27, have been killed by the Khmer Rouge.

I strongly condemn the despicable and unforgivable murderers who are responsible for the death of these three innocent civilians whose only mistake was their sincere and disinterested love for Cambodia and the Cambodian people.

I would like to propose that the RGC and the national tribunal condemn and severely punish through legal means those responsible for the abduction and cowardly killing of these three persons, as well as for the abduction and killing of other foreigners and citizens. I would like to convey sad condolences to the three persons' families, other foreigners, and Cambodian citizens who are victims of the Khmer Rouge.

The queen and myself sent many messages to Khieu Samphan, General Paet, the Party of Democratic Kampuchea, and the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea insistently asking for the immediate release of the three hostages and proposed to the Khmer Rouge not to mistreat and kill the three. I authorized the RGC to pay the \$150,000 ransom in exchange for the release of the three hostages and I proposed to the RGC to not attack and shell Phum Voar, the Khmer Rouge position where the three foreigners were located. I made efforts to do

everything humanly possible to save the three, and I am very saddened and humiliated for not being able to save them.

Before concluding, I would like to recall that between 1976 and 1978 I myself lost many of my royal family members, in particular five sons and 14 grandchildren who were savagely killed by the Khmer Rouge of Pol Pot and Ieng Sari. I support the U.S. initiative to establish an international tribunal to try the Pol Pot-Ieng Sari Khmer Rouge for committing crimes against humanity.

I would like to inform foreigners and other persons not to travel inside Cambodia because there is war and insecurity here. I will not be responsible for the danger affecting those who travel inside Cambodia because I have warned many times that my country cannot guarantee security for travelers not escorted by soldiers.

Hun Sen Delivers Speech on Death of Hostages

BK0111155894 Phnom Penh National Radio of Cambodia Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT 1 Nov 94

[Speech by Second Prime Minister Samdech Hun Sen in Kampot Province on 1 November—recorded]

[FBIS Translated Excerpt] My respects to the clergy and their excellencies the ministers, state secretaries, deputy state secretaries, generals, and Army and police officers. My respects to all compatriots attending this event. [passage omitted]

I would like to take this opportunity to talk a bit about the press. You, the press, should not expect to be allowed to go to Phnum Voar. You are not allowed to go. I want to make this perfectly clear.

Along with our happiness during the celebration of our king's birthday, today the Royal Government of the Kingdom of Cambodia wishes to pay reverent tribute to the souls of the French, Australian, and British citizens held hostage and killed by the Khmer Rouge. This (?systematic) crime can never be separated from the responsibility of the ringleaders Pol Pot, Ta Mok, Son Sen, Khieu Samphan, and the other Khmer Rouge leaders. With this crime, the Khmer Rouge has turned itself into a terrorist group. Having murdered three foreigners in Sihanoukville, it has now killed another three foreigners in Phnum Voar. The Khmer Rouge cut off the rail tracks and abducted these foreigners. It held them hostage for ransom at first, then for political (?bargaining). In the end, it ordered the killing of the three hostages.

At this point in time, while paying tribute to the souls of the hostages who have lost their lives, the Royal Government would like to express its condolences to the French, British, and Australian Governments, and through the governments, we would also like to console the families of the victims. We regret the deaths of the victims. They died in an unjust manner, meaning they

died without having a weapon in their hands. They died (?when they were not supposed to die). This is an inhuman act.

I would like to denounce the assassins who killed the innocent people [words indistinct]. They killed these foreigners, who only wanted to travel peacefully in Cambodia. This is an action by Pol Pot; the international community must step up the trial of the Pol Pot group's leaders as proposed by the U.S. Office of Cambodian Genocide Investigation. [Words indistinct] to prevent the Pol Pot group from conducting further activities by cutting off all sources of supplies to it from (?distant or nearby countries).

We terribly regret that these victims died when they were still young. We would like to extend our condolences to the bereaved families.

Along with this, I would like to appeal to you in the press who are present here. I am not (?angry with you), but the activities and reports some of you published seem to have sped up the deaths of these hostages. We, the government and the Army, are obliged to carry out our duties confidentially [words indistinct]. If fewer reports were published, (?we would probably be able to fulfill some of our tasks). I order the ministers of national defense and the interior and the Army General Staff [words indistinct]. If you allow reporters to enter Phnum Voar, you will be punished. I want to make this perfectly clear. If they go in, and if two or three more people are killed, Hun Sen and Ranariddh will be in an extremely difficult situation. You, the press, are not allowed to go [words indistinct]. Why do you want to go? What for? Do you want to (?attend) the burial? [Words indistinct] the families of the victims will suffer more when they see your reports on television. You should not go no matter what. You are absolutely forbidden to go. [passage omitted]

Teams Recovering Remains of Western Hostages

BK0211075094 Hong Kong AFP in English 0613 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] PHNOM PENH, Nov 2 (AFP)—The remains of three Western tourists, kidnapped and killed by the Khmer Rouge, were being recovered Wednesday at Phnum Voar (Vine Mountain) in southern Kampot province, officials said.

Cambodian Co-Premier Hun Sen announced Tuesday that the three backpackers had been murdered September 28 by the Khmer Rouge guerrillas who kidnapped them in July. The grave site was located Sunday, he said.

Information Minister Ieng Muli said it was hoped that recovery of the remains, delayed a day so that troops could completely secure the heavily-mined zone, could be completed Wednesday.

Consular teams from Australia, Britain and France were accompanying Cambodian civilian and military officials to the grave site, in dense jungle about a kilometer (one-half mile) from a Khmer Rouge camp overrun by government troops last week.

Australian David Wilson, 29, Briton Mark Slater, 28, and Frenchman Jean-Michel Braquet, 27, were travelling from Phnom Penh to the beaches at Sihanoukville when their train was ambushed July 26.

Their captors first asked 150,000 dollars in gold as ransom, but the Khmer Rouge leadership later demanded that Phnom Penh lift its ban on the guerrilla group and that Western nations not give military aid to the government.

Sources close to the investigation said they hoped to be able to confirm the identities of the bodies quickly through physical examination or dental records.

Officials in Canberra said an Australian Federal Police forensic specialist was en route to Phnom Penh to help in identification of the remains.

There were unconfirmed reports that the three had been buried in individual graves, which would also facilitate identification, the sources said. In case of difficulty, the bodies would be shipped to specialized forensics laboratories in Paris or London, the sources added.

Officials hoped to fly the bodies by helicopter to Phnom Penh later Wednesday, or Thursday at the latest. Further arrangements were incomplete, Ieng Muli said.

A French embassy official said Braquet's body would be returned France as soon as possible, in accordance with his family's wishes. Jean-Claude Braquet, his father, was with the consular team in Kampot province.

Khmer Rouge guerrillas who defected as the government attacked their Phnum Voar stronghold, were the first to say the three died in late September as government forces massed for an assault on the area.

There was no official word on why the hostages would have been killed after two months' captivity.

General Nuon Paet, the Khmer Rouge commander in charge of the hostages, had reportedly been negotiating his surrender and the release of the three foreigners when he managed to escape through government lines last week.

Cambodian officials said there was no word on his whereabouts. Residents of the region told [words indistinct] they had seen him cross National Route 3 heading north, accompanied by his wife, a child and 18 heavily-armed men.

Sources close to the investigation said that more than three bodies may have been found at the Phnum Voar grave site.

In the July 26 train ambush, guerrillas killed 13 people and marched other passengers away from the scene. Virtually all the Cambodians were subsequently freed, many in exchange for ransom.

There was no official word on the fate of three Vietnamese reported abducted at the same time, but officials said they were believed to have been executed almost immediately.

Philippines

Ramos Questions Citizenship of Communist Chiefs

BK0211074794 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] President Fidel V. Ramos on Tuesday, ordered a thorough inquiry into the citizenships of communist leaders Jose Maria Sison and former priest Luis Jalandoni, who are both living in the Netherlands. If Sison and Jalandoni are proven to have acquired Dutch citizenships, the president indicated that the government will no longer talk peace with them.

The president ordered Foreign Secretary Roberto Romulo to determine if the government is dealing with people who are no longer Filipinos or have dual citizenships in the stalled peacetalks with the communists. Mr. Ramos ordered Romulo to look into the reported Dutch citizenships of Luis Jalandoni, a spokesman of the National Democratic Front or NDF and Jose Maria Sison to include documentary and other evidence. Mr. Ramos also ordered Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon to submit legal opinion on the matter in coordination with Department of Foreign Affairs.

At the same time President Ramos reiterated his offered peace and reconciliation with Manila Archbishop Jaime Cardinal Sin. Pride should not come in the way of the government's desire for lasting peace in this country among groups or individuals like him and the cardinal, the president stressed. Speaking at the regular People's Day of Veritas at Malacanang, the president said his offer to Sin is sincere and anchored on the teachings of the Bible. Mr. Ramos said and I quote, when I said I will just turn the other cheek I was not trying to be funny, unquote.

On the stalled peace talks with the NDF, the president earlier warned Sison and Jalandoni against pressing with their demand for Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP] to be given quote, unquote, status of belligerency in the negotiations. The president emphasized that CPP, its military arm the New People's Army and the political arm NDF can never be granted such status.

Mr. Ramos advised presidential adviser on the peace process Manuel Yan, government peace panel for communist rebels chief Howard Dee and Interior and Local Government Secretary Raphael Alunan III to press prepare [phrase as heard] for implementation what will be

necessary if the Foreign Affairs Department and Justice Department proved that Sison and Jalandoni are no longer Filipino citizens or have acquired dual citizenships.

The Philippine Government has repeatedly indicated its readiness to talk peace with communist regional commands and middle echelon cadres based in the Philippines to get their consensus and not with leaders who are abroad and away from their followers.

Meanwhile, Mr. Ramos pointed out he is willing to go out of his way just to make peace with anybody, particularly with Sin even if their differences in opinion are considered by administration and the president himself as non-issues. Sin has accused the president and his supporters of (hoping) to mangle the constitution and forge an extension of the president's administration beyond 1998, the end of Mr. Ramos's six-year term.

Sin and the president also figured in a misunderstanding over the issue of population control although the government has repeatedly stressed that it is against abortion as a family planning method.

Mr. Ramos emphasized he is good only for six years and during his term he said he hopes to accomplish his mission of laying down the groundwork for the Philippines' progress toward the 21st century, explaining that his position is in accordance with the spirit of government's goal to establish lasting peace in the country.

Sison Affirms Citizenship

BK021110994 Quezon City GM4-7 Radio-Television Arts Network in Tagalog 0930 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Translated Text] I am a Philippine citizen. This was the answer of Jose Maria Sison, Communist Party of the Philippines chairman, to accusations that he may no longer be a Philippine citizen. The Malacanang [presidential office] has ordered an investigation into this.

In a statement from the Netherlands, Sison said that his status as a political refugee has not yet been approved by the Netherlands Government. According to Sison, he was forced to go to the Netherlands because the government canceled his passport. Sison added that if his status as a political refugee is approved, he will not renounce his Philippine citizenship:

[Begin Sison recording] I think Mr. Ramos is just joking. He knows that I am still a Philippine citizen. What I mean is that I am a citizen of the country's democratic government, and Ramos knows this because the Philippine and U.S. Governments are interfering with my application for political asylum. It is still pending. Even if I am recognized as a political refugee here, my nationality and citizenship will not be affected. Mr. Jalandoni [National Democratic Front chief] is also a citizen of the people's democratic state. [end recording]

MNLF Threatens To Quit Talks With Government

BK0111052494 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The Moro National Liberation Front or MNLF has threatened to abandon peace talks with the government if it considers separate negotiations with the Moro Islamic Liberation Front [MILF]. The statement was made on the same day that defense officials declared a cease-fire with the MILF in North Cotabato, while a dispute over dam project had sparked fighting between Moro guerrillas and government soldiers claiming 51 lives in two weeks of fighting.

Muslimin Sema, the secretary-general of the MNLF Central Committee said the proposal by House Speaker Jose De Venecia and Senator Santanina Rasul is a form of sabotage and would divide the Bangsa Moros [Moro Nation]. Sema said there's no need for separate talks on the Mindanao crisis because the MNLF has already expressed its support for the government's efforts to wage peace and thus pave the way for the region's uninterrupted progress.

Ramos Confident Economic Growth Sustainable

BK0211063994 Quezon City Radio Filipinas in English 0230 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The economic performance in the last two years will be sustained and further enhanced on national and regional scales, a confident President Ramos said citing the recent regional economic situationer for the second quarter of 1994 prepared by the National Economic Development Authority or NEDA.

Mr. Ramos said the economic resurgence will eventually trickle down to the ordinary people in the countryside. Proof to that is the 5.4 percent and 5.5 percent growth in Gross National Product and Gross Domestic Product respectively indicated in the NEDA report. Mr. Ramos pointed out the second quarter performance of the Philippine economy confirms that indeed the Philippines is poised for the long-sought economic take-off. He explained that the economic economic resurgence was (brought) by the solid growth in three vital economic sectors—agriculture, industry, and services.

President Ramos also noted that the region which posed the highest growth was no longer the National Capital Region but Regions VI and V, at 121 percent, 90 percent growth rates respectively.

President Ramos said the country's economic growth will be sustained as evidenced by the following indicators: (1) number of enterprises registered with the Board of Investments [BOI] and Securities and Exchange Commission [SEC], which increased by 400 percent; (2) economic growth is lead by investment and exports; (3) balance of payments according to the first semester registered \$773 million surplus in contrast with deficit of the past years.

Mr. Ramos said the BOI and the SEC registered foreign and local investments grew by 300 percent as compared to the same period in 1993, while growth in exports has put a 16 percent compared to 30 percent in the previous years. [sentence as heard] He said this meant we are becoming competitive in the world where our price is found to be reasonable and attractive.

Improvement in the balance of payments according to the president would mean we are exporting more goods and services as well as inflow of new kind of dollars in the Philippines, mostly investments. He assured that investors here in the Philippines are here to stay because they are in the form of purchases of blue chips.

Thailand

Minister, Officers on Rejection of U.S. Request

BK0211035294 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 2 Nov 94 p 3

[FBIS Transcribed Text] The global trend to greater economic ties prompted a decision to deny United States military ships access to Thai waters, Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan said yesterday.

"We look at the overview that it is not appropriate for foreign forces to be stationed in our waters. We did not pinpoint any particular internal or external political factor," Mr Surin told reporters after a meeting with Admiral Richard Macke, the US Pacific Forces commander-in-chief.

US President Bill Clinton personally made the request to Prime Minister Chuan Likphai during the Prime Minister's unofficial visit to Washington D.C. on October 6.

Mr Chuan stated Thailand's rejection during a meeting with Adm Macke on Monday. Mr Surin said in his meeting with Adm Macke he tried to clarify the reason for Thailand's decision.

Thailand commends US efforts to maintain stability and security in the region, and would cooperate, Mr Surin pointed out. But the presence of US military ships in Thai waters would not be appropriate "under present circumstances", and Thailand is "not ready" for such an event, he added.

Thailand does not need to consult its partners in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations on the matter and it would be up to the US to decide where to station these ships, Mr Surin said.

Adm Macke understood Thailand's position, Mr Surin added, maintaining the Thai decision would have no adverse impact on bilateral relations.

Supreme Commander Gen Watthanachai Wutthisiri said yesterday there was no security threat in the region which could justify stationing armed US ships in the Gulf of Thailand.

"We don't understand why there is the need for such a deployment," he said.

The supreme commander said he did not think Thailand's rejection of the request would affect the military relationship between the two countries. He said the Thai and US armed forces had cooperated well over the past few decades.

"This issue will not harm our relations. The US is a democratic country and it should understand us," he said.

Adm Macke also called on Navy Commander Adm Prachet Siridet at Navy headquarters yesterday.

Adm Prachet said the Thai Government's policy placed top priority on the country's interest. He said he hoped the US would understand Thailand's position by taking into account the political situation both inside and outside the country.

"The US knows well that we could not respond to its request and so it might look elsewhere," he said.

Adm Prachet said Adm Macke did not raise the matter with him during yesterday's meeting.

One senior Thai military figure said the idea had been raised with the Thai armed forces a long time ago but senior officers including Army Commander-in-Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit had rejected the idea on the grounds the US presence would create misunderstanding among Thailand's neighbours.

Mr Surin said the discussion at Government House yesterday also touched on the situation in Burma and Cambodia.

Adm Macke visited Cambodia before coming to Thailand. US Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs Thomas Hubbard today is scheduled to stop in Bangkok after two days of talks in Rangoon.

Defense Minister Comments

BK0211035594 Bangkok THE NATION in English 2 Nov 94 p A2

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Thailand still wants the United States to have a role in regional security although the government has rejected its request to establish a military hardware depot in the Gulf of Thailand, Defence Minister Wichit Sukmak said yesterday.

"Our relationship with the United States will remain the same. The Cobra Gold joint military exercise will continue," Wichit said.

On Monday, Prime Minister Chuan Likphai declined the US request out of concern over domestic politics and regional security.

"Thailand cannot accede to the US request to establish a floating depot in the Gulf of Thailand, but we will

continue to cooperate with them, on regional security via other ways," Chuan told reporters at Government House.

Deputy Foreign Minister Surin Phitsuwan also emphasized yesterday that Thailand's rejection will not affect bilateral relations. Bangkok's decision, he added, was made without consultation with neighbouring countries.

"I think some of our neighbours wanted us to accept the request, but our policy is based on the increasing international trend to place economic and social relations above military ones," Surin said. He said the Thai military also agreed with the decision.

An opposition leader, Chatchai Chunhawan, asked the government yesterday to clarify the US request even though it had been turned down.

The Chat Phatthana Party leader said that since Thailand is a member of the Non-Aligned Movement, it should constantly review its relations with the United States.

Leader of Cambodian Coup Arrested in Bangkok

BK0211151094 Hong Kong AFP in English 1121 GMT
2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Bangkok, Nov 2 (AFP)—Heavily armed Thai commandos on Wednesday kept watch on former Cambodian interior minister Sin Song, co-leader of a failed coup, after he was detained in Bangkok. Sin Song escaped house arrest in Phnom Penh on September 3. Last week a military court in the Cambodian capital sentenced him in absentia to 20 years jail for his role in an attempted coup on July 2.

The 47-year-old former communist police chief was arrested in a house in the north of Bangkok early Wednesday morning.

Officials said he was taken to police headquarters in the capital. A witness said the fugitive was "under exceptionally tight" security. The witness said there were five "armed to the teeth" commandos surrounding him all the time.

Thai radio said four Thai nationals were also detained at the house. They were named as Ahmaad Longhan, 23, Bunchai Buasawan, 39, Irach Kamonmothakun, 26, and Wason Charungchan, 29.

Police, who said Sin Song would be charged with illegal entry into Thailand, added that four Cambodian soldiers aged between 30 and 35 had also been arrested.

The Cambodian embassy in Bangkok declined to comment on the arrests. And the next step in the Sin Song saga remained unclear.

Cambodia and Thailand have no extradition agreement and relations between the two have been tense for several months. Observers said Wednesday's development would be a new test of their ties.

Sin Song was among four Cambodians and nine Thais sentenced by the Phnom Penh military court last week for their role in the July 2 coup attempt, thwarted by troops loyal to the elected government.

Co-plotter, Prince Norodom Chakrapong, son of King Norodom Sihanouk, is now living in exile in France. He was also sentenced to 20-years jail in absentia. [passage omitted]

Vietnam

Spokesman Reacts to Vatican Move on Archbishop

BK0111151094 Hong Kong AFP in English 0802 GMT
1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Excerpt] Hanoi, Nov 1 (AFP)—Vietnam gave a stony response Tuesday (?) to the nomination of Hanoi's archbishop to become a cardinal, saying only it hoped the Vatican would follow agreements reached earlier this year to patch up their stormy relations.

Pham Dinh Tung, the recently appointed archbishop of Hanoi, was nominated to become a cardinal on Sunday by Pope John Paul II but the news has not yet been reported in Vietnam's tightly controlled official press.

In April the two sides patched over a long running disagreement over Hanoi's insistence that it have a right to be consulted on Church appointments, with the Vatican saying it had reluctantly agreed to seek approvals from Vietnamese authorities.

"The Vatican informed Vietnam of the nomination of Pham Dinh Tung, currently archbishop of Hanoi, as cardinal," a foreign ministry spokesman said.

"There are agreements between the Vietnamese government and the Vatican on the problems concerning the Catholic Church in Vietnam. We hope that these agreements will be respected," the spokesman said.

Tung is only the third Vietnamese cardinal, although the country has the second largest number of Roman Catholics in Asia after the Philippines.

The Vatican agreed to consult Hanoi on all religious appointments following a tense spat over Bishop Nguyen Van Thuan, a nephew of former South Vietnamese President Ngo Dinh Diem, who had been appointed deputy archbishop in Saigon before the fall of the city to the communists in 1975. [passage omitted]

Meanwhile, the foreign ministry spokesman denied a report from an exiled Buddhist group that a senior monk had been arrested while trying to distribute aid to victims of recent floods in the Mekong Delta.

The Paris-based International Buddhist Information Bureau (IBIB) said that Thich Long Tri, a senior official

in the Unified Buddhist Church of Vietnam was arrested on October 29th as he arrived in Saigon to head a relief mission.

The foreign ministry said Tri, who is based in the central city of Danang, was not under arrest and was continuing his normal activities at his pagoda.

The IBIB frequently accuses security (?authorities) [words indistinct] dissident monks, charges the government denies although as it refuses access to the pagodas it is not possible to confirm either side's allegations.

Deputy Premier Receives Australian Minister

BK0111145694 Hanoi VNA in English 1429 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA Nov. 1—Deputy Prime Minister Tran Duc Luong yesterday received Mr. Chris Schacht, senator and minister for small business and customs and construction who is leading an Australian delegation on a visit to Vietnam.

Speaking at the reception, Minister Schacht highly valued the achievements recorded by the Vietnamese people in renovation process. He also spoke of the initial results of the Australian-Vietnamese cooperation in the fields of post and telecommunications, oil and gas exploration and exploitation, steel production and so on. Mr. Schacht expressed his wish that, following the visit Australian businessmen would find out more opportunities for economic cooperation and investment in Vietnam.

For his part, Deputy Prime Minister Luong thanked the Australian Government, people and the business circles for their effective cooperation and support to Vietnam. He reaffirmed that Vietnam always opens its door wide to Australian businessmen to come to enter into joint ventures and make investment in Vietnam on the basis of mutual respect of sovereignty, equality and mutual benefit.

Earlier, the Australian delegation met with senior officials of the State Planning Committee, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Transport and Communication, the minister of water resources, the General Department of Customs and the Vietnam General Confederation of Labour. Host and guest compared notes on possibilities of cooperation and investment in the fields of infrastructure construction, transport, oil exploration and exploitation, and mining.

VNA Outlines Cooperation Plan With Canada

BK0211083894 Hanoi VNA in English 0554 GMT 2 Nov 94

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA November 2—A Canada-Vietnam cooperation programme began here yesterday by the Canadian Embassy in conjunction with the state visit to Vietnam of the prime minister of Canada, Mr. Jean Chretien.

Speaking at the opening ceremony, Canadian ambassador Ms. Cristine Deloges made known that a series of activities lasting [words indistinct] October into early December 1, 94, the program focuses on the growing diplomatic, commercial, cultural and development cooperation ties between Vietnam and Canada. Cooperation Canada-Vietnam will feature musical performances, radio and television programming, trade shows, roundtable discussions for the business community, and workshops and conferences on development cooperation sponsored by the Canadian International Development Agency and Canada's International Development Research Centre.

The high point of the program will be the November 16-18 visit to Hanoi of Prime Minister Chretien, who will meet with the Government of Vietnam to discuss issues of common interest. Canada's minister of international trade will also visit Vietnam making stops in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City between November [words indistinct]

The Government of Canada has been working closely with the Government of Vietnam in recent years to provide increasing levels of development assistance to Vietnam and to strengthen trade and investment links between the Canadian and Vietnamese business sectors. Diplomatic ties were strengthened through the establishment in 1991 of the Canadian representative office in Hanoi and its upgrading to a full embassy in [words indistinct] during his visit, Canada's prime minister will officially open Canada's new chancery in Hanoi. The minister for international trade will open the Canada trade office in Ho Chi Minh City.

Further on Proceedings at National Assembly

Chairman Closes Session

BK0211091994 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 1 Nov 94

[FBIS Summary] "Dear friends: After 12 days of intensive work with a democratic spirit and a high sense of responsibility toward the people nationwide, the National Assembly closed its sixth session this afternoon at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall. The session was directed by National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

"At the closing session, the National Assembly heard Comrades Ly Tai Luan and Vu Mao of the Secretariat read the drafts of resolutions ratifying the final balance of the 1993 state budget, the 1995 state budget estimate, the 1995 law-building program, and 1995 tasks. The National Assembly unanimously passed these resolutions with an absolute majority of votes.

"As for the 1995 state budget estimate, after pointing out the main targets for revenue and expenditure and assigning them to the government for implementation, the resolution emphatically deals with important matters

such as measures to increase revenue and closely manage various expenditure items, and, more importantly, the practice of thrift among various state organs.

"Regarding the management of revenue resources, the resolution presented by Comrade Ly Tai Luan reads in part as follows:

[Begin Ly Tai Luan recording] "It is necessary to strive to increase budgetary revenue in accordance with the following main orientations and measures:

"In the process of implementing the 1995 state budget, we must effect positive changes in the budget structure between accumulation and spending, be frugal in production and thrifty in spending, and concentrate capital on development investments. We must strive to increase revenue and economize on spending, reduce the rate of overspending on the basis of broadening and increasing the results of production and business in order to generate resources with which to increase the financial reserve fund, and supplement capital for infrastructure construction." [end recording]

Regarding 1995 tasks, the National Assembly resolution "points out various socioeconomic targets and principal norms with the aim of effecting changes evenly in all fields of activity." The resolution presented by Comrade Vu Mao, head of the National Assembly Secretariat, reads in part as follows:

[Begin Vu Mao recording] "It is necessary to step up the renovation process, shifting the country toward a new developmental stage with a higher industrialization and modernization pace. We must effectively develop all the potential of the country; practice thrift; speed up economic renovation in conjunction with administrative reform; effect a change in the economic structure; ameliorate the financial and monetary situation; ensure harmonious development among economic, cultural, and social activities; step up the struggle against corruption and smuggling; firmly maintain political stability; consolidate national defense and security; and broaden international relations of friendship and cooperation." [end recording]

Also at this session, prior to delivering his closing speech, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh informed the compatriots nationwide that local national delegations had raised 73.5 million dong of relief aid for compatriots in flood-stricken areas.

Later, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh delivered a closing speech. He said:

[Begin Nong Duc Manh recording] "Dear National Assembly deputies, to carry on the renovation line and to practically celebrate various major anniversaries in 1995, the National Assembly hereby calls on compatriots and combatants nationwide as well as compatriots abroad to uphold their sense of great national unity; develop successes; overcome ordeals; strive to be frugal in production and thrifty in spending; work effectively;

concentrate their capital on development investments; and jointly struggle to achieve the targets of making the people prosperous, the country strong, and the society equitable and civilized; and quickly extricate our country from poverty and backwardness.

"The National Assembly asks that the government, National Assembly organs, and relevant organs achieve close coordination in seeking measures to help successfully implement various National Assembly resolutions.

"Dear National Assembly deputies, the success of this session is due to the important contributions of numerous voters throughout the country, from National Assembly deputies, from National Assembly organs, from the government and relevant sectors and echelons, from veteran cadres and high-level leading cadres, and from National Assembly deputies of previous terms of office. This success is indebted to a devoted contribution and a high sense of responsibility from various news media organs and other service organs during the National Assembly session. The National Assembly is sincerely thankful for all these valuable contributions.

"May I suggest that National Assembly deputies brief their voters fully on the results of this session and uphold their exemplary role and a sense of responsibility as people's representatives in their efforts to join various sectors, echelons, and localities in successfully directing the implementation of 1995 tasks in accordance with various National Assembly resolutions. As an immediate task, they must actively participate in the election of people's councilors at various levels for the 1994-99 term of office.

"I hereby declare the sixth session of the Ninth National Assembly closed." [end recording] [applause]

After the closing speech, the deputies saluted the flag as a military band played the national anthem, concluding a short yet successful National Assembly session.

Communiqué No. 10 Issued

BK0111150894 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 1 Nov 94

[“Communiqué No. 10” of the Ninth National Assembly’s Sixth Session issued in Hanoi on 1 November]

[FBIS Translated Text] The National Assembly Office has issued Communiqué No. 10. It says that this morning the National Assembly deputies worked in groups. In the afternoon, the National Assembly held a closing session at the conference hall under the direction of Chairman Nong Duc Manh.

The National Assembly heard Ly Tai Luan, member of the Secretariat of the session, read the full text of the draft resolution ratifying the final balance for the 1993 state budget and the draft resolution on the 1995 state budget estimate. Vu Mao, head of the Secretariat of the session, read the full text of the draft resolution on the

1995 law-building tasks and the draft resolution on the 1995 tasks. The National Assembly passed these resolutions with a high degree of unanimity.

At 1645, after National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh delivered a closing speech, the military band played the national anthem and the Sixth Session of the Ninth SRV National Assembly successfully concluded.

Comparison of Vo Van Kiet Report

BK0111113894

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese on 21 October carries on pages 1-4 the 25,000-word text of the government socioeconomic report delivered by Prime Minister Vo Van Kiet at the opening of the Ninth National Assembly's Sixth Session in Hanoi on 20 October. This version has been compared with the Hanoi Radio version published in the 21 October East Asia DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues revealing the following variations:

DAILY REPORT, 21 October issue, page 83, column one, first paragraph of speech reads:

[FBIS Translated Text] Dear comrade party and state leaders and National Assembly deputies:

In 1994, we have firmly maintained an important role in consolidating and developing the achievements attained by our people in the renovation process, thereby creating momentum for fulfilling and exceeding the targets set for the 1991-95 five year plan and accelerating development in ensuing years.

This year, while striving to complete tasks related to revenue collection and budget expenditures—the large volume of which is normally spent at the year's end—and continuing to regulate currency circulation, we have had to cope with heavy damage caused by natural calamities. Typhoons 7, 8, and 9, which hit many localities in the north and central regions, and the unprecedented flash floods in the Mekong River delta in September claimed hundreds of lives; submerged vast areas; and damaged many projects, houses, and properties worth hundreds of billions of dong. The government has provided prompt supervision and has adopted urgent measures to help provide relief and minimize losses. Various sectors, mass organizations, citizens throughout the country, and overseas Vietnamese have made wholehearted contributions to help relieve the disaster experienced by people in the flood-stricken areas. The consequences of these natural calamities have seriously affected development for 1995 and ensuing years. Restoring production and stabilizing normal life in these areas requires a great deal of money, energy, and time. The government greatly sympathizes with the people in the typhoon and flood-stricken localities for their great losses. It believes that our national tradition of "helping one another in times of misery"—which is still prevalent and being developed—will be a great source of encouragement for a quick restoration and stabilization of the people's daily life in these areas.

The government has forwarded to the National Assembly deputies its report on the 1994 socioeconomic situation and plans for 1995. On behalf of the government, I would like to present to the National Assembly my general views on the situation in 1994 and on major issues related to the development of our nation in the days ahead.

I. Evaluating the situation... (providing additional material)

DAILY REPORT, 24 October issue, page 89, column one, paragraph two reads:

The government has directly instructed the state agencies concerned to take prompt action to overcome this unhealthy situation, particularly when it comes to giving consideration to investment projects, land leasing, and export-import procedures; it will promulgate new measures by the end of the fourth quarter of 1994. (providing indistinct words, deleting editorial notation)

DAILY REPORT, 26 October issue, page 81, column two, end of speech reads:

...strong development in subsequent years.

Dear National Assembly deputies,

The Vietnamese people's unique qualities and their awareness of the cause of great unity and national reconciliation are the most decisive factors in strengthening Vietnamese patriotism. These qualities are also the source of our national creativity and spiritual strength for national construction and defense. In the current task of renovation, the Vietnamese people's spirit of self-reliance, their characteristic of self-respect, and their energetic struggle and creativity have brought about changes in our socioeconomic situation and have created a prerequisite for our national development.

In the past, people throughout our country—regardless of their social class or political and religious beliefs—fought shoulder to shoulder to liberate the country. Today more than ever they should strengthen their unity in the struggle to extricate the country from poverty and backwardness! Every Vietnamese at home and abroad must strive to enhance their sense of responsibility and fulfill their sacred obligations toward the fatherland's destiny. All must strive to contribute their efforts and energy to the cause of national socioeconomic development.

Only by fulfilling these tasks will our party and people be able to truly uphold the great concept inherited from Uncle Ho: "Unity, great unity! Victory, great victory." This is the tradition and the precious spiritual ideal and quality of the Vietnamese nation.

The government welcomes any ideas and initiatives that contribute to the policies on national construction and defense while respecting the people's different views, because this is a manifestation of a developed society and is a good sign. For the sake of unity and national

reconciliation, we must listen to one another's viewpoints in order to seek the truth. We must take the objectives of making our people prosperous, our nation powerful, and our society equitable and civilized as a common goal and accept different ideas as long as they do not run counter to our people's mutual interests.

Reality in 1994 clearly shows that we can triumphantly carry out the renovation undertaking only by enhancing our great unity and national reconciliation on the basis of developing a democratic system of, by, and for the people and firmly building the legal system of a law-governed state. We must strive to strengthen the close association between national development and the building of an equitable and civilized society, between development and social welfare activities, between development and the fight against hunger and poverty, and between the protection of our citizens' legitimate interests and the implementation of their obligations.

We must strive to make great efforts to develop these factors and enable our country to seize good opportunities to strengthen national construction and join in the world's development while effectively maintaining our national characteristics and advancing quickly and firmly.

Under the party's leadership, our Vietnamese people are confidently and enthusiastically advancing toward the new stage of national development.

Thank you very much for your attention. (providing additional material)

Phan Van Khai on Speeding Economic Development

*BK0111091794 Hanoi VNA in English 0801 GMT
1 Nov 94*

[FBIS Transcribed Text] Hanoi VNA November 1—To speed up the sustainable development and increase the effectiveness as well as competitiveness of the nation is now an order of life Deputy Prime Minister Phan Van Khai told the deputies to the National Assembly at a plenary session yesterday after their group discussion on the year's achievements and directions for socio-economic development in 1995.

The deputy prime minister listed the four main tasks set for the last two months of this year. The first is to deal with the aftermath of calamities in the Mekong Delta and some central and northern provinces, which involved transferring surplus supplies of food to regions suffering shortages. Another task is to ensure the fulfillment of the state budget plan, with special attention paid to tax collection, and more allocation for capital construction and national programmes. The other tasks include the control of inflation and prices and the acceleration of the administrative reform.

While outlining the development plan for 1995 Mr Khai stressed the need to further accelerate all-round and thorough renovation along socialist lines.

With regards to the state budget, the deputy prime minister stressed the need to raise revenues while applying a saving policy to have more capital for capital construction.

He said that fighting against smuggling of foreign goods, especially cross-border imports, full coverage of tax policy towards foreign invested enterprises, full and concentrated collections of incomes on land and housing business are revenue sources of important significance.

Concerning the plan for expenditures in 1995 the government asked the National Assembly to approve the following remedies:

- From next year, expenditure on construction of new premises, purchase of cars and in-door equipment for site agencies, party agencies and mass organizations shall be cut from the state budget.
- The minimum wage difference between wage scales will not rise from the 1994 level.

Mr. Khai also spoke of the need to mobilise sources of investment outside the state budget by increasing the role of entrepreneurs and people from all socio-economic groups. The government plans to facilitate investment by speeding up the promulgation of the civil code, business code and by rapidly clearing the doubt among the population that adversely effects development investment, especially in production.

The implementation of the law on domestic investment promotion, broadening forms of capital mobilisation, the development of a capital market, hence the establishment of the stock exchange, were also mentioned by the deputy prime minister. He elaborated that with the existence of the capital market, idle money shall be mobilised thus meeting requirements in investment and increasing the effectiveness of capital use.

As far as the policy on imports and exports is concerned, the deputy prime minister asked for further consideration of the import structure. Of the estimated USD 1,000 million increase of the import value in 1995 over the previous year, 400 million is for imports of equipment, particularly for investment projects, 550 million is for raw materials, other inputs and fuel while only 50 million is to be spent on the imports of consumer goods, chiefly wheat flour, powdered milk, medicines, cars and motobikes.

The deputy prime minister asked for stricter control of imports, while encouraging imports of capital equipment not manufactured locally.

For domestically manufactured products, Mr. Khai suggested the tariff measures to protect them.

In order to strive for inflation control, the deputy prime minister pointed out to the government's plan to learn from past experience for better use of macro-economic regulation tools to keep the price increase lower than 10 per cent.

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